The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5068 第五千零六十八號 同治癸酉年十二月二十五日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1874. 禮拜三 英二月十一號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Feb. 10, PRESTO, Dutch bark, 360, N. Irgens, Bangkok 27th December, 2,000 piculs Rice.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.
Feb. 10, CIVIALE, German bark, 380, H. H. Brook, Hamburg 5th September, and Macao 8th, General.—RAYNAL & Co.

Departures.

Feb. 10, GOLDEN STATE, for Manila.
Feb. 10, DOUGLAS, str., for East Coast.
Feb. 10, MOOQ BAILLY, for Taiwan.
Feb. 10, BLYTHWOODE, str., for Saigon.
Feb. 10, LENNOX CASTLE, for Whampoa.
Feb. 10, ICONIUM, for San Francisco.
Feb. 10, CUTTY SARK, for Bangkok.
Feb. 10, CONTEST, for Bangkok.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 10TH,
Douglas, str., for East Coast.
Blythwoode, str., for Saigon.
Hongkong, for Callao.

Passengers.

Per *Douglas*, str., for East Coast:—For Foochow.—Messrs. Pinel and F. Jeffries, and 100 Chinese.
Per *Blythwoode*, str., for Saigon:—20 Chinese.
Per *Hongkong*, for Callao:—20 Chinese.

Reports.

The Dutch bark *Presto* reports left Bangkok on 27th December, had calms and Southerly winds in the Gulf of Bangkok; up the China Sea moderate N.E. monsoon.

The Dutch bark *Civiale* reports left Hamburg on 5th September. In the North Sea had strong Westerly winds and bad weather for fourteen days. In the Channel had light N. Easterly winds; from thence got a gale from the S.W. and N.W. in the Bay of Biscay; after which fine weather to the Equator, crossed on 22nd October, in long. 25 W.; got then moderate S.E. trades to lat. 18 S.; when got bad weather from the N.W. Passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 23rd November, in lat. 48 S.; made the Easting between 40 and 45 S. lat., with strong N. Westerly winds and thick foggy weather, blowing at times a gale. To the Straits of Allas had fine weather; from thence through the Archipelago to the Pacific Ocean calms and light airs; after which light N.E. and Easterly winds; passed the Equator on the 17th January, in long. 129 E.; from thence calms and light Northerly winds; after which strong N.E. to the South of Formosa, then light N.E. winds and calms to arrival at Macao on the 7th February, and left on the 8th, when got fine weather.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THIS Association has declared a DIVIDEND to Policy Holders for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1873, of 22 per cent. on the net premia contributed, which is payable at our Office, on or after this date.

Policy Holders are requested to send in particulars of their contributions.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
1m 198 Hongkong, 4th February, 1874.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of Dollars Two Hundred ($200) per share, declared at the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable on or after TUESDAY, the 10th instant.

Dividend Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 48, Queen's Road, on application.

By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
1m 217 Hongkong, 6th February, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
114 Hongkong, 17th January, 1874.

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified, that in accordance with the 30th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the 8th Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid *after that day.*

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, *Secretary.*
tf 2009 Hongkong, 10th December, 1873.

THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY will commence business at the HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, CORNER OF WYNDHAM AND WELLINGTON STREETS, (*Nearly opposite the German Club.*) Shortly after the arrival of the S. S. *Glenartney.*

The Services of Mr. HENRY EVERITT (of Honorable Mention at the Dublin Exhibition) have been secured, and specimens of his work will be offered for public inspection as soon after his arrival as possible.
1o9 Hongkong, 17th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.) SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*
1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.........1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
A. F. Heard, Esq.

Chief Manager,
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL......	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.........	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 °/. per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ °/. subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 °/. subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 °/. per annum.
" 6 " 4 °/. "
" 12 " 5 °/. "

A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.........3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.........$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

R. G. SNEATH, IGN. STEINHART, } *Managers.*
1y 1887]

TO LET.

A GRANITE GODOWN, fronting on the Praya, at Wanchi. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 115 Hongkong, 19th January, 1874.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 1 at Mosque Terrace. The GODOWN No. 1 at Rice Mills, West Point. Apply to
G. VON OVERBECK, 8, *Pedder's Hill.*
tf 116 Hongkong, 19th January, 1874.

TO LET.

THE "FOREST LODGE," situated in Caine Road.

The HOUSE formerly occupied by Hon. Justice PAUNCEFOTE.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 67 Hongkong, 10th January, 1874.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.

BELMONT LODGE, at present in the occupation of W. V. DRUMMOND, Esq. Possession from 1st February next.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 26 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

TO LET.

NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Out-Houses, &c. Water and Gas laid on.

Also, No. 8, in the same Terrace.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 1627 Hongkong, 8th December, 1873.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ °/.) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
J. LEMBKE.
1m 184 Hongkong, December, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLPH JOOST, in our firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1873.

Mr. PAUL GERHARD HÜBBE and Mr. ALBERT GÜLTZOW have been admitted partners in our firm at Hongkong and in China on the 1st January A.C.

Mr. GUSTAV PETERS is authorised to sign the firm.

SIEMSSEN & Co.
64d 158 Hongkong, 28th January, 1874.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. POH CHIN FOO, in our firm, ceased on the 28th January, 1873.

YUEN FAT HONG.
1m 156 Hongkong, 26th January, 1874.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. DUNCAN DAVIDSON, in our firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

Mr. DAVID ADDISON DARLING is authorized to sign for our firm.

BROWN & Co.
1m 111 Amoy, 9th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES JAMES HOLLIDAY was admitted a partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China on the 1st instant.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
1m 85 Hongkong, January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. REINERS has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

MELCHERS & Co.
3m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE business hitherto conducted at this port under the name of OSCAR STAMMANN, will from this date be carried on by Mr. EDUARD MEYER, under the style and firm of E. MEYER & Co.

Mr. O. GRABE is duly authorized to sign the firm per procuration.

EDUARD MEYER.
tf 23 Tientsin, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing in Hongkong and China between W. J. BLYDENBURGH, GEORGE HURLBUT, S. E. HUNTINGTON, and J. C. HEITMANN, under the name and Firm of SMITH, ARCHER & Co., is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

Either partner will sign the name of the Firm in Liquidation.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
3m 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HART is authorised to sign our firm, in Hongkong and China, from this date.

TURNER & Co.
tf 2096 Shanghai, 15th December, 1873.

NOTICE.

FROM and after 1st January, 1874, the business of the undersigned will be incorporated, and carried on under the name and style of "NEWMAN & Co."

WALTER NEWMAN,
JOHN GITTINS.
tf 1704 Foochow, 11th October, 1873.

THOMPSON & HIND

HAVING received additional Stock for the AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS, beg to call attention to their well selected assortment of

SILKS
In all the Newest Shades, for evening and dinner wear.
JACKETS AND MANTELETS,
In Silk, Velvet, Fur, and Cloth, braided and embroidered.
OPERA CLOAKS,
In Cashmere, Crepe de Chene, and Wool.
COSTUMES AND SKIRTS,
In Sateen, Tweed, Serge, and Quilted Satin.
SHAWLS,
In Wool Plaids, Cashmeres, and Llamas.
DRESSING GOWNS,
In Flannels & Cashmeres, of the newest designs.
DRESS MATERIALS,
In Wool Poplins, Merinos, Serges, Velveteens.
WOOL GOODS,
In Clouds, Squares, Scarfs, and Opera Hoods.
FANCY GOODS,
In Lace & Muslin Sets, Ties, Bows, & Ropals.
LACES,
In Valenciennes, Brussels, Yak, Cluny, Maltese.
LACE AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS AND SASHES,
In the latest colors and styles for the season.
JET PINS and TORTOISE-SHELL COMBS,
In all the newest designs for the Hair.
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY,
In LINENS, BLANKETS, Damask CLOTHS, and NAPKINS, Turkish TOWELS and Bath BLANKETS, QUILTS, Toilet COVERS, and ANTIMACASSARS in Lace and Wool.
Also,
A Choice Selection of MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS, Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, in Black, Bronze, and Colors.
And,
A good assortment of Gentlemen's SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, Oxford, Regatta, and White Military SHIRTS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES, &c., &c.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
2107 Hongkong, 29th December, 1873.

MR. J. C. H. IBURG,

FORMERLY Organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music in the German Club "Teutonia," at Singapore.

Lessons given in SINGING, PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.

Piano-forte Tuning done on moderate terms.

For Engagements, &c., please address, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs. KRUSS & Co.
139 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1868.

Court of Administration.
JOH. BERENBERG GOSSLER & Co. | EMILE NÖLTING & Co.
F. LAEISZ. | WACHSMUTH & KROGMANN.
CARL WOERMANN,
Managing Director.—C. PEIGER.

Agents at Hongkong.—MELCHERS & Co.

THE Company, disposing of a Capital of 20,000,000 Reichsmark, according to arrangements with and guaranteed by important German Re-Insurance Companies, is prepared to accept Risks to the extent of $65,000, and Policies will be granted by the Undersigned at the current local rates, subject to a discount of 20 °/.

MELCHERS & Co.
tf 90 Hongkong, 14th January, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ °/.) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 °/.) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 12th February, 1874, at noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
50 Bales HAY.
Casks Split PEAS.
Boxes Yellow SOAP.
CHOCOLATE.
Green PEAS, in Tins.
Assorted Preserved VEGETABLES, in Tins.
PENKNIVES.
CORKSCREWS.
Emery CLOTH.
Chewing TOBACCO.
Foolscap PAPER, Sealing WAX, Fancy CLOTH, SCARFS, TIES, &c.
Also,
SUNDRY FURNITURE.
And,
(*For account of the concerned,*)—
1,200 Light Hhd. STAVES.
1,300 " Barrel Do.
1,200 Sawed Keg Do.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
234 Hongkong, 11th February, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 12th day of February, 1874, at noon, At the Premises of Messrs. KIRCHNER, BOGER & Co., Queen's Road,—

The whole of their HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, consisting of—

Green Damask-covered DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, COUCHES, CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, COTTAGE PIANO, Carved Blackwood Marble-top CENTRE TABLE, CARD TABLE, Silk Embroidered SCREENS, Gilt Framed ENGRAVINGS, Mantel-Piece MIRRORS, Marble CLOCKS, GASALIERS, BRACKETS, Hall LAMPS, WHATNOTS, Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, Dining-room CHAIRS, CUT-GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, Dinner SET, Dessert SET, PLATED FLOWER STANDS, CANDLESTICKS, OIL CLOTH, STAIR RODS, ICE CHESTS, &c., &c.

BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, Toilet TABLES, Toilet MIRRORS, CHAMBER-STANDS, Towel RACKS, Clothes HORSE, Book CASES, COMMODES, &c., &c.

IRON CHESTS, COPYING PRESS and STANDS, Writing DESKS and Pigeon HOLES, CLOCKS, Letter SCALES, Paper WEIGHTS, LETTER CLIPS, PICTURES, TABLES, &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and Furniture will be on view previous to Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
196 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on

FRIDAY,

the 13th February, 1874, at noon,—

An Invoice of JAPANESE LACQUERED WARE, comprising Oval and Square TRAYS, Fancy BOXES, NESTS of BOXES, Card TRAYS, Glove BOXES, &c.

SUNDRIES—SAUCES, VINEGAR, JAM, Copying BOOKS, Wine GLASSES, TUMBLERS, Felt HATS, FLANNEL, White Berlin GLOVES, Framed OLEOGRAPHS.

1 Sargant's Cooking RANGE.
Fairbank's SCALES, White PAINT, REVOLVERS and CARTRIDGES.
Also,
(*For account of the concerned,*)—
Malwa OPIUM.
50 Slabs Japanese COPPER, about 200 lbs.
Damaged Yellow SILK, about 100 lbs.
Sundry Hanks of YARN, Pieces of SHEETINGS, and T-CLOTHS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
235 Hongkong, 11th February, 1874.

FURNITURE SALE.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of
MICHAEL MOSS, Esq.,
No. 3, Aberdeen Street, opposite London Mission House, on

SATURDAY,

the 14th February, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, MIRRORS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, GASALIERS, Marble-top TABLES, SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, WARDROBES, Toilet TABLES, Toilet GLASSES, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, COUCHES,
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
A Solid Teak Handsomely Carved BEDSTEAD.
An AVIARY, with a collection of BIRDS.
A Choice Collection of PLANTS.
Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
225 Hongkong, 9th February, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to announce that they have received instructions to offer for Sale at Auction, on or about 26th of February, 1874, (if not previously disposed of,)—

Forty-eight Sixty-fourths (48/64) of the American Screw Steamer

"SHAFTESBURY,"

well known in this port, and now running between Shanghai and Southern Ports.

The *"SHAFTESBURY"* was built by Oswald, of Sunderland, England, in 1862. Classed 9 A 1.

Length.........................200 feet.
Breadth........................28 " 5 in.
Depth of hold..................17 "
Tonnage........................524 Net.
5 Water-tight Bulkheads.

Her Engines are a pair of Direct Acting Inverted Cylinder Engines, built by Messrs. RICHARDSON & SONS, Hartlepool Iron Works, England, in 1862.

Diameter of Cylinders.............41¼.
Length of Stroke..................24.
Nominal Horse-power...............120.

Her Boilers, two in number, are on the Horizontal Tubular principal, having double-stop valves and connections for the working of both or either of the two. The Machinery has been recently thoroughly overhauled; there has also been put on a new spar-deck, the cabins taken from main deck, and placed on spar-deck, thus giving her an additional capacity of about Five hundred and fifty tons. Carries 13,500 piculs dead weight, or 12,000 piculs with room for a large quantity of Cotton or other light freight, or Chinese Passengers, and is particularly well adapted for the Coast trade. Speed, 8 Knots, on 13 tons Coal.

For any further particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., *Auctioneers.*
46 Shanghai, 31st December, 1873.

Auctions.

THE OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE, *BANK BUILDINGS,* HONGKONG.

THE NINTH SALE of BANK, MARINE, and FIRE INSURANCE, DOCK, STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, GAS, HOTEL, SUGAR, and other SHARES, will be held TO-MORROW, 12th February, at 2.30 P.M. precisely.

SHARP & Co.
220 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. COXON, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Robinson Road, on

MONDAY,

the 23rd day of February, 1874, at Noon precisely,—

The whole of his ELEGANT and SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bedroom SUITES, COUCHES, Ottoman, Easy, and other CHAIRS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, Canton Carved Blackwood CHAIRS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, Hearth RUGS, Pier GLASSES, Inlaid Pearlwood SIDEBOARD, Oak WAGONS, ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOURS, PLATE, CHINA WARE, GLASS WARE, Brass BEDSTEADS, Spring and Horse Hair MATTRESSES, BOOK CASE, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, &c., &c.

1 Iron SAFE.
PONY and TRAP.
SADDLERY and HARNESS.
A large collection of PLANTS and FERNS.
And,
Sundry WINES, STORES, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
127 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

EX *ADELIA CARLETON, GLENAROS,* AND *CANTON.*

BOURBON WHISKY.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH.
PERAMBULATORS.
CHUBB'S SAFES.
GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.
KRUG'S PREMIÈRE QUALITÉ.
ROEDERER'S CARTE BLANCHE.
EXSHAW'S BRANDY.
HENNESSEY'S 3 STAR BRANDY.
BASS'S ALE.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.
AVH GIN.
BLUE GRASS BOURBON.
17 and 18 FEET OARS.
GALLEY STOVES.
SMALL COOKING RANGES.
LATEST NOVELS.
RACQUET BATS.
STATIONERY.
BENCH VICES.
INDIA RUBBER TUBING.
COLZA OIL.
SILBER LAMPS.
COPYING PRESSES.
BLUE GRASS BOURBON.
PEN-KNIVES.
WRITING CASES.
HAVANA CIGARS.
LAFERME'S CIGARETTES.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S STORES.
LA ROSE CLARET.
63 YEARS' OLD BRANDY.
CURACAO.
MARASCHINO.
WHITWORTH'S TAPS and DIES.
SHEET INDIA-RUBBER.
BILLIARD CUES.
ANGLO-INDIAN GAUZE UNDER-SHIRTS.
DRAUGHT BASS.
JENKINSON'S SADDLERY.
RACING WHIPS.
VALISES.
&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
211 Hongkong, 7th February, 1874.

FOR SALE.

ALL that VALUABLE ESTATE and HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "FLETCHER'S and OLYPHANT'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East, between the Commissariat Offices and the Military Hospital, on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and now occupied in part by Mr. A. E. MEYER.

The Buildings consist of Three Large Dwelling Houses, with strong Godowns, Treasuries, and Offices facing the Queen's Road, on the ground floor, and Commodious Stables and Out-houses attached; Four Godowns in the same compounds, subdivided, and capable of containing 800 or 900 tons coal in each; and Two Godowns, known as "The Boat House," capable of containing 2,000 tons coal.

The area of the Estate is 68,874 square feet, and a large portion of Additional Land on the sea-side, can be easily reclaimed for building purposes.

Annual Crown Rental of the whole Property, $2,328.27.

The Estate can be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.

For Further Particulars, Measurement, &c., apply to
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
tf 194 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

SALE OF AN IRON LIGHTHOUSE TOWER.

TO be disposed of by private Tender a Strong CAST IRON CYLINDRICAL TOWER, about 108 feet in height, and 12 feet in diameter, fitted together with internal flanges and bolts, and weighing in the aggregate about 80 Tons. The above is now in Store at the Trinity House Workyard, Point de Galle, where it may be seen, and where further particulars may be obtained on application to W. DOUGLAS, Esq., Trinity House Workyard, Point de Galle.

The terms of the Tender to be not Cash on delivery of the Tower, at the Trinity House Workyard. The Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, Trinity House, London, marked outside, "Tender for Iron Tower, Ceylon."

GILMAN & Co., *Agents for Lloyds.*
7d 210 Hongkong, 5th February, 1874.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse.
[1y 721 May 8

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 16th current, at Two o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of Account to 31st December, 1873.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
14d 192 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 16th current, (both days included,) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
14d 193 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifth Ordinary Annual MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 16th February next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1873, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Managers,*
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
23d 27 Hongkong, 15th January, 1874.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 16th February next, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Managers,*
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
33d 28 Hongkong, 15th January, 1874.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fourth Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in this Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road, at 11 A.M. on FRIDAY, the 20th February, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and Report of the Board of Directors, for the year ended 31st December, 1873.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 20th February next, both days inclusive.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*
29d 179 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifth Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the 23rd February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1873.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 23rd February, both days inclusive.

By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
31d 140 Hongkong, 24th January, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, at half-past three for four o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the 23rd February next, for the purpose of authorizing certain alterations to Paragraph No. 1, Clause No. 104, of the Company's Articles of Association.

By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
31d 141 Hongkong, 24th January, 1874.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, at 2 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 26th February, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 31st Dec., 1873, the Report of the Directors, and the election of Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT DUNCAN, *Secretary.*
22d 209 Hongkong, 4th February, 1874.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th inst., both days included.

By order,
ROBERT DUNCAN, *Secretary.*
23d 201 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE following Shares in this Company have this day been forfeited under Article IX. of the Articles of Association, viz.:—

4397/4408=12; 8649/8688=40; 6469/6518=50; 6769/6816=48; 5499/5548=50; 8361/8364=4; 8689/8708=20; 7052/7076=25; 11219/11262=50; 11597/11608=12; 7037/7051=15; 5750/5759=10; 4201/4300=100; 4609/4808=200; 5709/5724=16; 8093/8100=8; 11893/11412=20; 10849/10860=12; 7859/7876=18; 8021/8026=6; 11941/11948=8; 11341/11345=5; 10893/10912=14; 5324/5334=11; 6281/6300=20; 6601/6624=24; 7121/7132=12; 8785/8796=12; 11173/11202=30; 10203/10212=10; 8919/8928=10; 6961/7012=52; 7192/7232=40; 7789/7848=60; 7961/7980=20; 8081/8280=200; 7133/7192=60; 8525/8624=100; 7077/7080=4; 8829/8852=24; 7081/7088=8; 11949/12000=52; 7433/7480=48; 8777/8780=4; 5690/5708=19; 9393/9416=24; 10529/10548=20; 5925/5949=25; 6861/6870=10; 11361/11380=20; 7701/7740=40; 8049/8058=10; 6901/6925=25; 11629/11644=16; 8709/8728=20; 8321/8360=40; 4357/4376=20; 6841/6860=20; 11419/11420=2; 11877/11900=24; 4809/5108=300.

By resolution of the Board of Directors,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, *Secretary.*
224 Hongkong, February 7th, 1874.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

AN AMERICAN CARROOM BILLIARD TABLE, *With Fittings, complete.*
Apply to
J. R. WHITE, *Stag Hotel.*
tf 174 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

Intimations.

TO LET,
(*With possession on the 1st March.*)

NO. 103, QUEEN'S ROAD, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached; at present in the occupation of Messrs. SANDERS & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 232 Hongkong, 11th February, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Second ANNUAL HORTICULTURAL SHOW will be held in the Government Gardens, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, the 13th and 14th instants.

Entrance Fee: 1st day, One Dollar; 2nd day, Ten Cents.

Government Gardens,
Hongkong, February 9th, 1873. [5d 230

HONGKONG RACE FUND.

INTENDING Subscribers who have not had an opportunity of putting down their names will find the Subscription List at THE CHARTERED BANK during the present week.

A Supplemental List will also lie in the visitors' room of the Hongkong Club.

Non-subscribers may obtain Tickets to the Grand Stand, at $5 each, on applying to the Honorary Treasurer on and after the 12th instant.

Tickets to the New Stand may also be obtained at $2 for the Meeting.

WILLIAM KAYE, *Honorary Treasurer.*
5d 231 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

FOR SALE.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES,
BLANCHY FRERE & Co.'s BRANDIES,
STARTUP & KENTISH'S SHERRIES and PORT WINES.

T. LEMBKE.
3m 226 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, (Genuine Mark):—
Gladiateur, in Pints.
Carte Blanche, " "
Carte Noire, " "

T. LEMBKE.
3m 227 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

LOST.

A SMALL Black and White Japanese BITCH; $5 reward will be paid to any one bringing it No. 7, Queen's Road Central.
tf 221 Hongkong, 9th February, 1874.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

In re YIP FOOK, *late of Hongkong, Contractor,*
AND,
TONG QUONG, *late of Hongkong, Contractor,*
Bankrupts.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said YIP FOOK and TONG QUONG, will be held pursuant to the 151st Section of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1864, in the Supreme Court House, on MONDAY, *the 23rd day of February*, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, before FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFAM, Esquire, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, the Officer appointed by the Supreme Court sitting in Bankruptcy.

Proofs of Debts will be received, and Creditors who have not proved, or who shall not then prove, will be excluded from the benefit of any Dividend that may be declared, and all claims not proved will be disallowed.

W. H. ALEXANDER, *Official Assignee.*
7d 223 Hongkong, 9th February, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned, on or before the 15th proximo, with a memo. of premia contributed during the year ended 31st October last, in order that the percentage on the two-thirds (2/3rds) of the profits for the said year, set aside for them, may be arranged. After the above date, the accounts will be adjusted in conformity with the books of the Company, and no alteration made.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
23d 139 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

Notices to Consignees.

GERMAN BARQUE *CIVIALE*, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

RAYNAL & Co., *Agents.*
7d 233 Hongkong, 11th February, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer *ANTENOR* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, or landed at the Godowns of the undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 6th February, 1874.

Goods undelivered after 13th February, 1874, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
7d 218 Hongkong, 5th February, 1874.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

Ex "Ava," 16th January, 1874.
GM in diamond, $7/8...... 2 cases Merchandise.

Ex "Irawaddy," 31st January, 1874.

RWL, 1/4	4 cases Merchandise.	
JY, 129...	1 case	"
MA&C, 4	1 "	"
R&O, 41255	1 "	"
CW, 1	1 "	"
LF, ...	1 "	"
W. H. Clarkson ...	1 "	"
BW, ...	3 cases	"
WP&C in diamond, 4011, 12, 24, 26, 4609, 4708	6 bales	"
F 1288, 92, 97, 1301 / B in diamond / S	4 "	"
J 15306, 9, 10, / PS in heart / L	3 "	"
Do. 15412, 21 ...	2 "	"
Do. 15290, 91 ...	2 "	"
LH 2121 / H in triangle ... / DS&C	1 bale	"

Hongkong, 5th February, 1874.

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao........Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow.........„ QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
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Formosa.........„ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow.........„ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo...........„ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai........„ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ....„ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports.„ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang.„ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking.....„ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki......THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama......Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ ......Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.........Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore......*Straits Times* Office.
London.........Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ ....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ ....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York......Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co 37, Park Row.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10. Apply at the *Daily Press* Office. Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1874.

OUR readers will be glad to find from the report of the annual examinations at the Government Central Schools, which we publish further on, that public education in the Colony is progressing steadily and satisfactorily. This is the more gratifying because the system in force at the Government schools has, during the past year, been called into question, and in order to support the theory that it was not what is required by the Chinese, a statement was erroneously made which would lead to the impression that the number of the scholars was small as compared with what might be expected. Such, however, is not by any means the case. There were 110 more boys present at the examination this year than the year before last, and the number now at the schools has been rendered smaller than it otherwise would be, simply by the fact that there is not enough accommodation to admit all who apply for admission. These facts are sufficient in themselves to show that the secular system adopted is the one best suited to the place, as well as that which is now fully recognised at home as the only just principle on which public education can be conducted.

It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that H. E. the GOVERNOR gave a very emphatic expression of opinion in favour of the existing plan, which undoubtedly deserves the praise he bestowed upon it as being beneficial to all and not likely to give offence to any. Mr. STEWART, the Head Master, whose efforts to improve the system of education in Hongkong have been indefatigable, very happily illustrated the difficulties which have to be contended against, by saying that the schools had to attempt the proverbially difficult task of endeavouring to please all. It is not to be wondered at that some ground of offence has been discovered in certain directions, but, combined with the principle of grants in aid, it is beyond question that the present system of public education is as well adapted to the requirements of Hongkong as of other places. We have had outcries about the absence of religious teaching, but the event has proved that the plan in existence is really what is wanted, as, notwithstanding their cries as to the Government being atheistical, those who have raised opposition and objection, have nevertheless applied for grants in aid. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY took a view of the subject which we think will be very generally endorsed, when he told the boys that he did not think it was the duty of the schools to teach them difficult and abstract questions which they would have to master for themselves as they advanced in years. His Excellency the GOVERNOR in the course of his remarks made one statement which is calculated to mislead as to the facts, namely, in saying, by inference, that the Masters in the Central School would be paid according to results. This is not the case in those schools, as the principle only applies to outside schools to which grants in aid are allowed.

We trust that the additional accommodation in the schools, the necessity for which has been so long pointed out, will at last be arranged for, and are confident that the public will not grudge the necessary vote for this desirable object. The Government schools here are undoubtedly institutions of which we may be proud, and we can only regret that there were not more present to witness the excellent results which have been produced by the unremitting efforts of Mr. STEWART, and the assistant masters. Some of the examination papers in the first class would be puzzling to many men of good education. Questions such as are little short of those in the matriculation examinations in universities at home, are set in algebra, pure mathematics, and chemistry, and are well answered by the more advanced students. As illustrating the manner in which English and Chinese are taught, it is interesting to note that a Chinese youth translated a passage from Homer into Chinese verse, well preserving the sense. It is not to be forgotten that the Chinese are by no means the only recipients of the advantages of the system of education provided in Hongkong. There are a large number of Portuguese residents, whose children are attendants at the schools, and the children of several other respectable Europeans also are sent there, as the best means of providing them with a sound education. In this latter respect the schools are likely to be of increasing utility, as there are many married people, to whom it would be a great burden to have to send their children home to school, and who can now secure them a sound general education in the Colony.

Looked at in every light, the Government Schools are an institution of which the Colony may be justly proud, and we have great pleasure in congratulating the Superintendent of Schools and those under him, on the success which has attended their efforts. This success, it is also right to acknowledge, is due in no small degree to the sound views entertained by H.E. the GOVERNOR, and the support which he has given both by his influence and his advocacy, to a system of undenominational schools by which the advantages of education are thrown open to all.

The steamer *Canton* arrived at Shanghai on the 9th inst.

The petition in favour of a European policeman being stationed in the public gardens lies for signature at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co's.

A telegram has been received stating that the P. & O. steamer *Delhi*, bringing the next English mail, left Singapore yesterday afternoon.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."
LONDON, 7th February, 1874.

FRANCE.

The Cabinet will prosecute all newspapers attacking or contesting the legality of Marshal MacMahon's power.

THE ELECTIONS.

It is asserted that Mr. Gladstone has resigned; 229 Liberals and 255 Conservatives are elected, the Liberal gain being 27, while the Conservatives gain 71 seats. Lord Hartington has been elected.

SUPREME COURT.

10th February.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER *v.* LEUNG-CHING-MAN, $ 0.—Defendant did not appear. Claim was for a spirit licence for the month of January. Judgment for sum claimed with costs.

SAME *v.* LAM-A-YOW, $10.—Defendant did not appear, but had promised to pay. The claim was for a spirit licence. Judgment for plaintiff with immediate execution.

SAME *v.* OW-A-MAN, $10.—Claim for licence for January. Defendant did not appear, and judgment was given for plaintiff.

YEONG A-PEK *v.* LEONG-A-KEE, $8.64.—Defendant did not appear, but was represented by Leong-kwong-kee, who said he received the summons, and that defendant had left. Summons ordered to be reissued.

ALMAO *v.* DORREL, $8.64.—Case adjourned till Tuesday week.

LEONG-WAH-KEE *v.* WONG SHING-KWONG AND OTHERS, $44.00.—Claim for rent due. Neither of the defendants appeared. The rent collector proved the case, and judgment was given for plaintiff with immediate execution.

CASSENGIE *v.* HOLLOWELL, $8.—Claim for dresses supplied to defendant's wife and children. Defendant said that $2 were all that was due. Defendant's wife said she bought the dress for herself at night, and thought it was white, but on finding out next morning that it was yellow she wished to return it. Plaintiff would not take it. Judgment for $7 with half the costs, defendant to keep the dress.

GAMP AND OTHERS *v.* PINTO, $22.—Claim for price of silver watch and gold locket. Defendant did not appear, but had admitted the debt. Judgment was given for sum claimed with immediate execution.

LUM-CHUK *v.* WONG-LEONG, $15.65.—Defendant admitted the debt, and judgment was given for plaintiff.

WONG-MUN-KEE *v.* NG-SHING, $3.—This was a claim for a balance of money alleged to be due for the purchase of a bangle. After evidence had been taken on both sides, judgment for $2, admitted by the defendant, was given and costs of $1.

YOUNG *v.* BLEEKER, $8.—This was a claim for an amount as per chits at the London Inn, but was found to be settled.

THE SAME *v.* COLLINS, $4.—This claim was also for chits, and as defendant did not appear, judgment by default was given against him.

CHEONG-CHEUK *v.* CHEE-TAK-SHING, $466.12.—This case was settled out of court.

LEE-YEE-SHING *v.* WONG-TAI-WAH, $229.50.—This was a claim for balance of money remaining from the sale of his household goods seized by the defendant for distraint of rent, during his absence at his native place since the 14th ulto. The plaintiff stated that goods to that amount were in his house, and he only owed the defendant $7 for two months' rent.

Plaintiff produced a list of the goods seized, and stated that he asked the defendant to wait till he came back, but on his return he found his wife turned out, and his goods cleared out. He went to the defendant to ask for his goods, when he offered him a blanket and a mosquito curtain, stating he might think himself very lucky to get that, as, had he been a hard man, he would not have got anything.

The defendant said that having got a judgment against the plaintiff he employed a Mr. Periera to execute the warrant. The goods of plaintiff were sold by Mr. Armstrong, by instructions from the party he employed to execute the distress warrant. He attended the sale and kept back a blanket and mosquito curtain, also books for the plaintiff. He received from the sale only $10.50, and had been to the expense of a watchman during the execution, amounting to $9. The execution as far as he knew was carried out to the letter of the law.

His Lordship said he must bring evidence to prove this.

Mr. Periera produced the warrant supplied to him by the defendant, which, he said, he took to the plaintiff's house; the plaintiff not being there he read the warrant to the plaintiff's wife, who left the house at once. He then placed a watchman there, and took an inventory of the things in the house in Portuguese. This was translated by a Mr. Leon into English, one copy of which was given to Mr. Armstrong and another was posted on the door.

His Lordship:—How many distress warrants have you executed?

Witness:—This is the first, and I hope for forgiveness.

His Lordship:—I hope that this will be your last. Who gave you authority to execute this warrant?

Witness:—The defendant employed me.

His Lordship said that this distress warrant had been executed illegally, and the witness had no more right to execute it than any passer-by. The defendant had acted wrongly throughout.

His Lordship recommended the plaintiff to alter his summons to a claim for illegal, excessive, and improper distress, that justice might be done on both sides, and the defendant get no more than his proper claim. But he would recommend that the parties on both sides come to an agreement, by the defendant paying all excess to the plaintiff.

The defendant produced a bundle of pawn tickets, and said the whole of those things the plaintiff had down in his list as sold by him.

His Lordship said under the arrangement the plaintiff came off well. He would appoint Mr. Rosario and Mr. Quong-ty-cheong to examine the tickets, and see what goods had been sold, and the case would come on again on Tuesday week, when, having ascertained the actual amount sold in excess, he would give judgment.

MELCHERS AND OTHERS *v.* TAI-MOON-LONG, $800.00.—Mr. Wotton appeared for the plaintiffs, and asked for an adjournment, which was granted to next Tuesday week.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

10th February.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

ASSAULT.

Tse-too-wun, a cook to Mr. Hollowell, summoned his mistress for assaulting him on the 7th inst., by throwing plates, dishes and other crockery-ware at him.

Complainant said he entered the service of the defendant on the 2nd of January, and remained in her service one month. A few days ago the husband of defendant asked him to come back and he would give him $1 per month more. He went back and was in defendant's service three days. On the 7th instant, at 5 a.m., he washed the dining-room, and when the defendant came down, she said the room was not clean, and told him to clean it again. He went into the cook-house to get water, when the defendant came in and abused him, tore his jacket, and taking up some crockeryware on the table, threw it at him. One dish cut his left arm close to the wrist.

Defendant said that the complainant would insist on doing work his own way, which was a very dirty way. He was a very dirty man, and in consequence of doing things his own way the cook-pans, and all things in the cook-house, were begrimed with grease and dirt. The cook-house was filthy, and he declined to be interfered with, and would not be shewn her way of keeping things clean. On the morning in question he went through a form of cleaning the floor, but she found it dirtier when he finished than before he began, and she told him to go and get more water and she would shew him how to clean a floor. The complainant made use of very abusive language. Her husband told him that if he made use of such language to her again he would give him into the custody of the police. The complainant then went into the cook-house, as she thought to get water and a bucket to clean the floor, but he ran out at the back door and she did not see him again till coming to the Court to answer her summons. She did not throw her valuable plates and dishes at the dirty man, and when he left he had no mark on his arm.

His Worship told the defendant that her husband should have given the complainant into custody when he made use of such language, and the complainant was told that had he been brought up on that charge he would have been punished.

The defendant was fined 25 cents.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Yeong-a-suie, a seaman on board the British steamer *Yottung*, was charged by Lai-cho-leong, Chinese constable No. 214, with the unlawful possession of a length of three inch lead pipe weighing about nineteen pounds, and a copper bolt.

Complainant said the defendant told him he bought them from a marine store, but refused to show him the place.

Defendant admitted that he took them out of the steamer he belonged to, but said the captain saw him taking the things. He took them to cut up for weights to his fishing net.

Captain Rasmussen, stated that he saw the defendant going on shore, but he did not know he was carrying stolen property. He was very sorry to find he was stealing, as he recommended him to Mr. Kwok-a-cheong. He had been in the steamer about two months, and he had known him four months.

The defendant was severely reprimanded and fined 60 shillings, in default one month's hard labour.

A FIGHT.

Low-a-fat, a cook, and Chong-a-ip, a water coolie, got to fighting over money matters in Bridges-street, when they were apprehended by Chinese constable Lum-a-kut No. 131.

The first defendant, being the cause, was fined 50 cents, and the second defendant was fined 25 cents.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Seventeenth Report of the Court of Directors, to the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Monday, the 16th February, 1874.

To the Proprietors of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Gentlemen,—The Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Corporation, and Balance Sheet for the half year ending 31st December last.

The net profits for that period, including $36,599.97 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges and deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to $240,321.47, of which, after taking out rebate on bills not yet due, and remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation $226,290.53.

From this sum, the directors recommend the distribution of a dividend of $5 per share, being equivalent to four per cent. for the half year, which will absorb $200,000. The balance $26,290.53, they propose to carry forward to the credit of new account.

If this appropriation of profits be confirmed by the meeting, the shareholders will have received as dividend for the year 1873, the sum of $500,000 or 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital, leaving $26,290.53 of undivided profits to be carried forward.

The directors regret that the profits of the six months are unsatisfactory as compared with previous half years, and can only attribute the falling off to the general dullness and unremunerative nature of trade. When business revives and again becomes generally profitable, the directors have confidence that previous results will be fully obtained. The prosperity of the corporation continues, and the directors congratulate the shareholders thereon. The deposits have increased $3,100,000 during the year, and the bank enjoys the full confidence of the public at all points.

AGENCIES.

A new agency has recently been established at Amoy.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. H. B. Lemann and A. Joost resigned their seats at the Board on leaving the Colony, and Messrs. Wm. Lemann and J. F. Cordes have been elected to fill the vacancies. Mr. Wm. H. Forbes has been appointed Chairman of the Corporation for the year 1874, *vice* Mr. S. D. Sassoon, whose term of office now expires, and the Honorable R. Rowett has been elected Deputy Chairman.

According to the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, three members of the Court, Messrs. Wm. H. Forbes, E. R. Belilios, and S. D. Sassoon, retire from the Direction, but they are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by the Honorable Phineas Ryrie and Mr. F. W. Mitchell, and the Directors have pleasure in recommending the re-election of these gentlemen as auditors for the year 1874.

S. D. SASSOON, *Chairman*.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1874.

How to get a *roaring* trade.—Buy a menagerie.

Holmes disposed of a bigot at once, when he compared his mind to the pupil of his eye—the more light you let into it the more it contracts.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION AT THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Yesterday the annual public examination of the scholars at the Government Schools took place. The classes assembled shortly after 10 o'clock, and the scholars were then examined. The fourth, fifth, and sixth classes were examined fully by a visitor present, and showed a very good knowledge of the various subjects on which they were questioned. The boys could read with fluency passages well up to the average of English books in difficulty; could do sums in practice and proportion, and were able to take down fairly from dictation. The time taken in arithmetic was we think less than would be required by boys in a similar class at home—that is, of course, taking the younger ones as the standard, as there are many who have only come to school late, and are a great deal older than any youth who would be found so low down in a school at home. The first and second classes were put through a very stiff examination in geography, arithmetic, reading, &c., by the second Master, and acquitted themselves very satisfactorily, and the proficiency generally shown came up to a very good standard. At noon H.E. the Governor, and Capt. O'Callaghan, arrived—and the classes were filed into the lecture Hall, where H.E. proceeded to distribute the prizes. Among the visitors present were the Hon. Mr. Austin, Hon. C. Smith, Hon. P. Ryrie, Mr. Romano, Portuguese Vice-Consul, &c., &c. H. E. then distributed the various prizes, with a few kindly and encouraging words to each of the successful scholars.

The List is as follows:—

ENGLISH CLASSES.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Best Scholar—U Lai-fu, field glass, presented by Government; Translation—Sin A-sin, watch, by Hon. C. C. Smith; Chemistry—Lo A-tseung, watch, by Hon. P. Ryrie; Drawing—F. Remedios, book, by Mr. Hyndman; Arithmetic—Fung Kam-shing, mathematical instruments, by an old resident; Arithmetic—Leung Kwok-ki, watch, by Third Master; Regularity, &c.—Ch'an Chiu-tung, book, by Mr. Ch'an Yin; Best English Speaker—Fung A-shui, book, by Ch'an Yin.

ORDINARY PRIZES.

1ST CLASS.—1, Ch'an Fuk-hing, watch, by Mr. Kwok A-chung; 2, Ch'an Shu-fan, watch, by Mr. Kwok A-chung; 3, J. Sampson, gold pen, by a friend of the school.

2ND CLASS.—1, Lum Pak-mi, watch, by Government; 2, Mok Man-tat, gold pencil, by Mr. Romano; 3, M. de Souza, gold pencil, by Mr. Romano.

3RD CLASS.—1, Wat Ying-pan, watch, by Government; 2, Lo A-tat, writing case, by Mr. J. J. dos Remedios; 3, E. Stainfield, book, by Mr. Romano.

4TH CLASS.—1, Lo Sik-ling, watch, by Government; 2, Tsang Kam-chin, two globes, by Mr. F. Remedios; 3, Lo Tsun-tsoi, gold pencil, by Mr. Romano; 4, H. Sampson, book, by Mr. Romano

5TH CLASS.—U Ting-fan, field glass, by Government; 2, Ch'an Shing, writing case, by Mr. Hyndman.

6TH CLASS.—1, Tse Yun-tak, gold pencil, by Government; 2, Ho A-tung, writing case, by Mr. J. J. dos Remedios; 3, Mooen, writing case, by Mr. J. J. dos Remedios.

7TH CLASS.—1, Lau Yat, gold pencil, by Government; 2, Leung Apo, ink stand, by Mr. J. J. dos Remedios.

8TH CLASS.—1, Ch'an Tsai-cheung, silver pencil, by Government; 2, Wong Lun-su, ink stand, by Mr. J. J. dos Remedios; 3, Ching Chung-sun, dictionary, by Government.

CHINESE CLASSES.

FORTNIGHTLY EXAMINATIONS.

1ST CLASS.—Ch'an Lai, gold pencil, by the Head Master.

2ND CLASS.—Ho Kwong-ming, dictionary, by Government.

ORDINARY PRIZES.

1ST CLASS.—1, Kwok Hung-kwai, watch, by Mr. Wong Tso-leung; 2, Lam-su, dictionary, by Government.

2ND CLASS.—1, Lung Chin-shang, watch, by Government; 2, Ch'an Ngai-hin, dictionary, by Government.

3RD CLASS.—1, Cheung Wai, silver pencil, by Government; 2, Leung Tai-shum, dictionary, by Government.

4TH CLASS.—1, Shek A-fan, silver pencil, by Mr. Gerrard; 2, Tam Sz-chin, silver pencil, by Government; 3, Yeung Hin-tsing, dictionary, by Government.

CHINESE CLASS FOR EUROPEANS, &C.

1ST DIVISION.—1, E. Pereira, watch, by Government; 2, A. Hyndman, book, by Mr. Romano.

2ND DIVISION.—1, E. Robarts, gold pencil, by Government; 2, Sheik Akbar, ink-stand, by a friend of the school.

Number who sat at examination, 316.

His Excellency the Governor said: It is a whole year since I had the pleasure of addressing you. A great many of you I am afraid won't understand what I say, but speaking to those who can I have only to congratulate you on the coming round of another year, for your attendance; and I hope that the year past has been very profitable to yourselves, and that it will have been a satisfaction to your parents. During the last year an important change has taken place both in this and other schools, by the Government paying for results instead of giving grants. The Council of the Colony has hitherto been very liberal, and I am certain that they would be inclined to be still more liberal if they found that the new system works well. You all know pretty well—at least those of you who can speak English will understand what paying for results means. It means paying for work done. All of you, I am sure, know very well that shams are very bad things, and a sham school is, I think, in the eyes of all thinking people, the very worst of bad things. It wastes valuable time that never can be recalled; it leads parents to suppose their children are being educated and taught, when they are not being taught at all; it leads the children themselves into habits of idleness, and leads them to suppose that simply sitting for a certain number of hours without applying their minds to what they have got to do is either profitable or creditable; that wretched delusion, that sham is not dispelled unfortunately till after life, then they find out, and then they regret the time that has been wasted; and I think likewise that they have some right to blame those who allow such a faulty system to be maintained for a single day. I myself am very unwilling to make any change in the schools. I am not fond of pulling things up, like the boys do the flowers in the garden, to see whether they are growing, but I wish to see what this school and the other schools are doing, and, according to the best information I can get, I am led to suppose that the system of paying by results is the best, that it has answered well elsewhere, and I consider it will answer equally well here. I hope and believe that it has been so far, and will continue to be, faithfully carried on. The reports I get of the school are very satisfactory, and everybody, and every scholar of whatever denomination, gets fair play and a fair chance. The new system is not only advantageous to the boys, but is a great encouragement to the masters. On the old system the masters were simply to receive their stipend, and not to receive any very great credit for the proficiency their boys made, and this afforded very little inducement and very little encouragement to them to bestow their time and energy on the work they had taken in hand. The present system removes that difficulty, and I hope and believe that the schools in the Colony will profit immensely by the change in system. I am sure it will not be distasteful to any, but that it will be beneficial to all. To the boys themselves it will be satisfactory to know what classes they are in. It will be satisfactory to know what progress they have made, and that, in itself, is a great inducement. Every boy knows pretty well the extent of the capacity of the one who sits next him. You are all very good judges of each other, and with the system of paying by results you know who is who, and are able to discriminate between those who have been industrious and those who have been idle. This is a great matter. The prizes in actual life do not always fall to men strictly according to merit, but when boys know that they got into a higher class, that their merits are discriminated and pointed out to their fellows, there is among all boys, as among all men, something to induce them to rise to distinction and deserve it. I have not much to say on the subject of conduct. I have heard no complaints, and believe the conduct of the boys generally is very good. It cannot be but a great satisfaction to myself, and the Council of the Colony who find the funds for maintaining the school, that we have apparently gained the good-will and the confidence of the Chinese portion of the population. They are here treated with great impartiality; and what we are endeavouring to do is not only to teach them but to set them an example of tolerance and forbearance, and to show them that we have no desire to interfere with their consciences in any way. We simply offer them useful, practical education, which they will all find, and I am happy to believe which many have found, of great use and to their advantage. I believe that if we had room, and if the means of the Colony would afford it, we could get a great many more. It is quite impossible to please all parties; it is impossible to please every denomination of religion; to attempt to do so is a hopeless matter. It has been tried in many places. I know of, I have seen it tried, and have tried it myself, and it always resulted in signal failure. What boys learn here will induce them not to stop at that but go farther and enquire for themselves. When boys can read, and judge for themselves, and discriminate, I think it is sufficient time to enter upon difficult and abstruse subjects; and I am not prepared to think that children derive any good from receiving mental food which they are incapable of digesting. I believe you get all here that is good for you. Possibly I might wish you to get more than you do get, but I don't see my way to that, and I am quite content to leave things as they are, and to let well alone. I hope you will all remember that it is to the British Government you are indebted for the liberty and the blessings you enjoy, and for the freedom of conscience which you all have, and which your parents desire you to exercise. We have no desire whatever to interfere with that. We wish to teach you as much as you please to learn, and for the rest you must educate yourselves. You are instructed here, your education must be finished elsewhere, or by yourselves. I have now to wish you a very happy holiday, and I hope you will return to your work with that attention, steadiness and desire to improve which I understand you have manifested during the past year. (Applause.)

Mr. STEWART said that in the name of the school he had to thank His Excellency and the others there that day for the encouragement given by their presence, and thanks were especially due to those who had liberally assisted in giving the prizes. It was very pleasant to find that the public interest remained unabated, and it was very satisfactory that whatever public sympathy and support were wanted were always at hand. That was not a time to enter into any vindication of the course pursued there. He was not prepared to throw down the gauntlet that day. That had been done several times. He believed they were pretty much in the position of those who tried to please everybody, and the result was always a failure. Nevertheless, that would not prevent them from doing what was right, and according what was due to every one. They would do their duty, and others could do theirs. The numbers before them showed that the schools were a great success. There were 310 actually present, 40 more than last year, and 110 more than were there the year before. He did not attach great importance to numbers, but success wanting in numbers did not count very much. For several years he had been hoping that they would get more accommodation, not only for the scholars, but for the visitors. But still they were in the same position as before. He must confess he was tired of living on hope, and would much like some of the zest which arises from actual enjoyment. Surely the day was not far distant when they should have a building fit for a school, and worthy of the Colony. (Hear, hear.) It was perfectly impossible for the school to increase, or for the work to be done thoroughly and with comfort, in the present building. They did not only want a new building, but greatly required a play ground. He was sure many would not believe that at present there were not many square inches to spare standing room in the playground for the boys. He did not advocate the same amount of physical education in vogue in some places, but still he believed in the old adage that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Some time ago a number of the boys were required as interpreters for the Foochow Arsenal. Eighteen were selected, and passed in reading and writing, but when they came to pass the doctor a dozen of them were rejected owing to insufficient development of chest. He was sure if the scholars had proper facilities for exercise when young this could be in a great degree prevented. But the wants of the school were not supplied even then. They much wanted to have a fourth master. During the past year the average attendance had been 329, and with only three English masters they could see how necessary a fourth was. He trusted that before next year they should have one. It was impossible they could expect to have a new school by that time, but he trusted something would be done towards it. In conclusion, he asked His Excellency to announce to the scholars the close of the proceedings, and that the holidays had begun; and expressed the satisfaction which he and all connected with the school always felt at the presence of His Excellency and the other visitors.

The GOVERNOR then requested Mr. Chun-a-yin to translate the substance of his remarks for the benefit of that portion of the boys who did not understand English, and this having been done, he announced the holidays, and the proceedings terminated.

SHOOTING MATCH.

Yesterday afternoon a match for a silver cup took place at Kowloon, between eight of the Inspectors, and eight of the Sergeants of the Hongkong Police Force. The distances were 200, 300 and 400 yards, five rounds at each. The weather was all that could be desired, and the shooting resulted in a victory for the inspectors, Inspector Orley gaining the prize. At the termination of the match, Senior-Inspector Grimes congratulated the champion on his victory, and did so with all the more pleasure because he himself was on the winning side. He also congratulated the sergeants on their excellent shooting, and especially Sergeant J. Cameron, who made the capital score of 44 out of 60 possible points. Such matches tended considerably to the spread of good feeling among the different members of the Force; and although that had been the first match between the Sergeants and the Inspectors, he hoped it would not be the last. He thanked the non-commissioned officers of the 80th Regiment for the assistance they had rendered on the occasion, and was glad to see that they had been favoured with the presence of a number of visitors. Musketry-Inspector Foster acknowledged the compliment, and said that on any similar occasion in the future his brother officers and himself would be glad to render any assistance that lay in their power. Subjoined is the score:—

INSPECTORS.		SERGEANTS.	
Inspector Batten	28	Sergeant Thompson	22
„ Grimes	12	„ Dodds	30
„ Cradock	33	„ Youngson	28
„ Grey	25	„ King	5
„ O'Brien	16	„ MacBeth	18
„ Stroud	32	„ Thomson	25
„ Gair	35	„ Wessenius	36
„ Orley	39	„ Cameron	44
Total	217	Total	208

THE SUPREME COURT AND "MAIL DAY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Permit me to direct your attention to another instance of that disregard for public convenience which is the most marked characteristic of the Supreme Court, and indeed of all the Government officials in Hongkong.

The next Criminal Sessions are appointed to be held on Wednesday, 25th instant, a day on which merchants are engaged in preparing for their French, Australian and United States mails, and the Jurors will, therefore, be subjected to the maximum of inconvenience in the performance of the difficult and disagreeable duties which devolve upon them.

Were this the first time that there has been cause for complaint, it might be said that the date had been fixed so inconveniently by accident, but a reference to the records of Court will shew that a mail day is selected more frequently than any other for the opening of the Criminal Sessions.

Yours faithfully,
A JUROR.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

TRIALS for the human understanding.—Long walks.

A monument has been erected in Whickham churchyard to the memory of the famous Tyne oarsman and boat builder, Henry Clasper.

THE EXECUTION OF THE "VIRGINIUS" CREW.

From an account given in the *New York Herald* by an "Eye Witness" of the execution of the unfortunate captain and crew of the *Virginius* at Santiago, it seems to have been conducted in the following fashion:—At half-past three in the afternoon of the 5th Nov., three regiments of foot soldiers, numbering about 1,500, marched through the town, followed by a troop of the mounted guard, and formed in line at the place of execution. This was a piece of waste ground on the outskirts of the town, bounded on one side by a stone wall eight feet high. At four o'clock the prisoners were taken from the prison having their arms fastened behind their backs, and irons upon their waists. They formed in line four deep. Accompanying each four was a Catholic priest. They were then surrounded by 200 marines, and marched at a slow step to the place of death, followed by hundreds of people. They were in much better spirits than might have been expected, stepping out with a bold and manly step, and expressing a belief that their wrongs would be avenged by their country. When they arrived at the place of execution, the condemned men were placed in a line about four feet apart, with their faces to the wall. The marines formed a line, two deep, about ten feet from the men they were about to shoot. The prisoners were then ordered to kneel. The signal being given to fire, a volley of 200 rifles was fired at the thirty-seven men upon their knees 10 feet off. One man only lay dead; that was the captain. The rest were wounded in the most horrible manner. The marines then reloaded their rifles, and commenced shooting the wounded men in their mouths, ears, and eyes, placing the muzzle of the gun close up to the head and blowing it to atoms. One man was slightly wounded. Two marines stepped up to him. One ran the muzzle of his gun into the man's mouth. The poor fellow grasped the barrel with both hands. The other put his gun at the man's ear. They both fired together. Nothing was left of the head. Five dirt carts then came up with ten men from the chain gang, and the dead were thrown into these conveyances in all shapes. There was not a man of the thirty-six who were wounded whose head was not blown off from the mouth up. They were buried ten in a hole. The troops marched back to the town to a lively air."

THE CRIMINAL CONVICTION OF TWEED.

(*New York Herald, Nov. 20th.*)

In vindicating the law by the conviction of Tweed the jury that tried the criminal case have done great service to the cause of public morality. Their verdict nails a criminal to the shame and ignominy which his crime demands—a criminal for whom his friends claimed an immunity from punishment, no matter what his guilt. He was stout and hale and hearty; he had literally fattened on public plunder in person as well as purse. Three years ago he was such a model of a prosperous rogue, that men shook their heads in doubt and said, with their eyes upon him, that bold, unblushing dishonesty was the best policy in this world at least. It was told in corner groggeries that he had been a poor chairmaker once; that, since he had given up earning his bread honestly millions had rolled in upon him. What young man in our city, fired with this staring example to the hasty pursuit of wealth, could settle down contentedly to his daily round of poorly paid toil? Wherever he went Tweed's name, wealth, and, alas! his popularity met him, and spurred him to overleap the bounds of honesty and morality when they barred his way to sudden money-making. Like the three witches in "Macbeth," they whispered feverish words into his ear, instilling hopes and desires that, no matter how brilliant the end aimed at, bad morality and dishonour at every step upon their road. The verdict of yesterday is a blow that in the case of Tweed, and in all others like him, shatters the picture of deified dishonesty which the hot hands of deluded youth were busy painting three short years ago. He should have a marble palace for his horses; his diamonds vied with those of Jim Fisk alone; he put a Legislature in his pocket, and had plenty of money there to quiet them. He robbed and shared, like the highwaymen of a hundred years ago, until the poor, fantastic "Prince of Erie" beside him seemed a gilded butterfly hovering around a gorgeous cockatoo. So high had he enthroned himself in the affections of the hungerers after sudden wealth, that his statue in imperial bronze at one time seemed about to dispute the open spaces of the city with Washington himself. Thousands of dollars were subscribed by his henchmen and admirers, and it seems like a horrid dream now that a glimmer of distrust in Tweed himself alone saved the city from the bitter irony of seeing his bronze effigy in a public square. With what shame should we explain to-day to the hard-handed emigrant from Europe that the original was "serving his time," with other robbers in the penitentiary in a striped suit instead of a Roman toga, that this was the sort of man America loved to honour, if Tweed had been a vain fool as well as a rogue! He had clubs and public places named after him, and the first title to the aristocracy of public plunder was a diamond-set gold and enamel badge of his club, that held high festival at Greenwich, Connecticut, and collected at the Academy of Music hall enough diamonds to start a new Golconda. In Fisk young men saw glitter, *fanfare*, parade, vanity, disregard of decorum in manners and of scruple in business. He appealed to the volatile class; he stimulated recklessness in the pursuit of money and prodigality in spending it. But Tweed was far more dangerous, as he was the greater of the two ideals of the age of plunder. When Fisk tricked himself out in his admiral's suit, rode down Broadway at the head of his regiment, or moved about from box to parquet at the theatres, he never lost the attributes of the spangled harlequin. With Tweed it was somewhat different. His followers and sinecurists called him "solid." Bold as Macheath, he was imposing as a London alderman of the old turtle-soup time. His was no traffic in railway bonds, but a systematic diving of the hand into the public purse, bringing out small bills for those who connived at his villany, and purchasing what seemed invincible security with a fraction of the large remainder, which was banked to his own account. Dishonoured, convicted, he stood in court yesterday amid the dismayed remnants of his once victorious band. "A javelin of law has pierced him," said his counsel piteously. It was a javelin of justice and stout one, driven with mighty force, which went whizzing through the armour of stolen money he had on, and struck to earth so great and yet so vulgar a leader in the golden age of fraud. Well may we congratulate the twelve "good men and true" who drove that javelin home.

SLAVERY IN EGYPT.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

CAIRO, December 1st.

There are no slaves in Egypt—at least so say the rulers of the country. They say so, and they ought to know. Nevertheless, there exists at this day an institution in Egypt which to the uninitiated appears like the slavery of a whole people; and which, by its almost unique peculiarity, shows how little the institutions and the Government of the country have changed in the last five or six thousand years. Did Cheops wish to build a pyramid which should be the wonder of the world, he had but to give the order, and straightway a hundred thousand men were set to work. They toiled for three months; at the end of that time a like number of men took their place; and so the work went on till the chief corner-stone was brought on, and the people returned to their homes. In order to give some idea of the undertaking, Herodotus tells us "that he who interpreted the inscription" carved on the face of the pyramid "told me, as I well remember, that the sum expended on supplying the workmen with onions and garlic amounted to 1,600 talents," or, in other words, £200,000 sterling. But, this work accomplished, the people did not rest long from their labours; each succeeding king found work for them. When Amenoph III., of the Eighteenth dynasty, dug the canal known at the present day as the "Bahr Yusuf," to irrigate the country and supply his artificial lake in the Faioum, the same oppressive requisition was made. Again, when Sethi or Rameses the Great, twelve or fifteen hundred years later, built the treasure cities of Pitham and Rameses and made a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea, he "dealt wisely" with his free Israelitish subjects, and "made their lives bitter with hard bondage in mortar and in brick, and in all manner of service in the field; all their service wherein they made them serve was with rigour."

And so after a lapse of another three or four thousand years history repeats itself. The Pharaoh of the present day does exactly as did the Pharaoh who built the Great Pyramid. The only difference is, that whereas Cheops expended £200,000 on food for the labourers—and, as Herodotus further remarks, "if that be true, how much more must have been spent on iron tools, &c.?"—the Pharaoh of the present day makes his labourers not only supply their own food but bring their own tools. This may appear incredible; but a few facts which came under my observation during a residence of two years in Egypt, and more especially in the early months of the present year, will show the actual state of affairs.

A new canal for purposes of irrigation is required in some of the provinces of Middle Egypt, not very far from Cairo. It is to start from Assiout, some 250 miles away, and run parallel with the Nile almost to Cairo. It is wanted, and that is enough. Orders are issued to governors of districts to supply the necessary amount of labour; these settle the proportion from each Mohdeer under them; these, again, from the Nazirs, who make requisitions upon the Sheiks of the various villages to supply their quota, sometimes to the extent of half the male population of a village. The sheik has the selection of the men, boys, and sometimes girls, who are all bound to serve unless they can afford to obtain substitutes. They are bound to provide themselves with hoes and baskets, and with bread to last fifty days, and to be ready by a certain fixed day. The time arrived, they are marched off, wives and children being left to take care of themselves as they best can, and are put on board immense barges on the Nile, which are towed down the stream sometimes five or six abreast, to be landed at some distant spot, may be three hundred miles or more away from home. In going up the Nile by Dahabeah last January, I saw several steamers for many days towing barges loaded in this manner with at least 2,000 men and boys in each batch—their task-masters amongst them, running about over their heads and with long whips keeping them in order. Besides these, for many days the river was crowded with native craft, all laden with peasants on their way to the same work. In this manner 30,000 men were got together in the spring of this year in the district of Minieh, and 30,000 more in the district of Benisooef. On going up country shortly afterwards by the Upper Egypt Railway I found them at work cutting the canal and scattered along twenty miles of the road. At one spot an exceptionally busy scene was exhibited, and here I stayed to watch them at work and question them about it. An alteration had to be made in a short piece of the canal; the Pasha had given orders that it must be done in two days; and so on a piece of land three hundred yards long and twenty wide were collected all the force of the neighbourhood. Two thousand men and boys were hard at work on or near this spot, looking like ants on an ant-hill, so crowded and so active were they. Some were hacking up the ground with the common tool, which is like a rough carpenter's adze, and raking it into light baskets. These baskets holding only a shovelful or two of soil, are lifted on the heads of boys and carried off and tipped by the side of the cutting, so as to make a raised road or towing-path alongside the canal. We talked with many of these men and with the sheiks, their task-masters, and were told that they had been all brought away from their villages by force, some from as far as Keneh, 330 miles distant. The arrangement is that they work and live together in parties according to the villages they come from; they must bring a bread-supply for fifty days; if it is exhausted before that time, they must replenish at their own expense or that of the sheik of their village, who in this case will take care to repay himself with interest on their return. But if they are detained beyond the fifty days, they are then supplied with bread at Government expense. This bread consists of small round cakes of doorah or Egyptian corn, baked and then dried in the sun; and the stock of provision belonging to each company is guarded by a small boy or old man close to the spot where each company are at work. Each set has a portion of work measured out, and great was the noise and quarrelling among a group of sheiks over three inches of boundary line. But not only has bread to be supplied; each man has to pay a few piastres to the sheik for the purchase of tools, and doubtless he makes some profit on the transaction. Indeed, I fear the sheiks or those nearest them in authority, are often great oppressors; one poor fellow told me he had given the sheik twenty-five piastres to find him a substitute, and after all had been compelled to come himself. Yet, notwithstanding these hardships, they looked perfectly contented. They are a fine strong race of men. There is certainly no superfluous fat about them, but they are well-built, and broad-shouldered. They live entirely in the open air, and, rolling themselves in a brown woollen cloak, sleep well enough on the dry hard ground and under the starry sky of Egypt. To some questions as to what would become of their wives and children during their absence, they replied, "Allah is great, and will provide for them." It was marvellous, too, how hard they were working on this special piece mentioned above, working as I have never seen Arabs do even for wages. They began at sunrise and kept at it till dark, nearly fourteen hours, and this under a midsummer sun, with the thermometer at 100 deg. in the shade. Forty hours after the commencement of this section the work was finished, the whole of the excavated earth being carried away in baskets on the head. An Arab never uses a wheelbarrow; indeed, it is said that when barrows were first introduced for railway and canal work the natives, having filled them, lifted them on their heads and carried them off to the tip. This special piece of work must not, however, be taken as a fair criterion of all, for the men are naturally indolent, and do as little as possible.

Nor is this canal the only public work carried on in Egypt. Here we have 60,000 men at work; but 80,000 more are employed at the same moment in cutting a new canal from near the head of the Delta to supply more water to the Mahmoudieh Canal, running to Alexandria. And a similar number have lately completed the embankment for 100 miles of railway in the same district. So that at least 140,000 men have been at work for months in forced labour.

Now, although this seems like wholesale slavery, it is not quite so hard as at first sight it appears to Europeans. It is, in fact, taxing the population by labour instead of in their pockets, and these works are often a direct or indirect benefit to themselves. Nearly every one of these men cultivates for himself an acre or two of land, which just produces sufficient doorah or Indian corn or wheat for the subsistence of his family, and at ordinary times his principal labour is in lifting water by means of a pole and bucket for the irrigation of his land. But when the first crop is gathered, as it is in the month of May, the rich land must lie idle and sun-baked till after next high Nile, if it is too far from the river or a canal to render irrigation possible. In this way thousands upon thousands of acres of the richest land are now lying idle after the early wheat harvest, simply for the want of means of irrigation, which will be greatly improved by such canals as these. And, although some of these men are employed 300 miles away from their homes and therefore reaping no direct benefit, it must be remembered that the whole canalization of Egypt has been wrought in this manner, and they in their own districts are reaping the benefit of others' labours. The people, too, are so naturally indolent and unenterprising that, were it not for these strong measures, the land would be allowed to go to waste. As to the expediency of doing work in this manner, it is doubtless true that economy as well as humanity suggests that it would be better to pay wages. In cases where earthworks are extensive in a particular spot, or where the soil has to be carried some distance, the Government adopt the plan of employing European contractors, who pay the labourers from 8d. to 1s. per day on very satisfactory piece-work. They also transport the soil by locomotives and waggons, camels or donkeys. For instance, at Ghizeh Palace, near Cairo, where large earthworks are being carried on, there are, at this moment, 1,100 camels, 1,600 donkeys, and five or six locomotives, with long trains of waggons. Speaking of slavery, I may add that during a three months' cruise on the Nile between Cairo and Assouan I met at least a dozen native boats crowded with black boys and girls from Darfur and the Soudan; they were destined for the slave market in Cairo. But these blacks, who are employed as domestic servants, and are well-housed, well-fed, and by no means hard worked, are not the true slaves of Egypt. They are rather to be found among the children of the soil, who have occasion to "sigh by reason of the bondage."

We hear the rain fall, but not the snow. Bitter grief is loud, calm grief is silent.—Auerbach.

A lawyer in Bloomington was recently fined 200 dollars for error of judgment, in shooting a saloon-keeper who refused to serve him.

It has been explained that the "sea serpent" recently seen off the Scotch coast was simply a ridge of sand with seaweed collected upon it.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMMISSION.

The International Tonnage Commission held a meeting on Saturday, 29th November, but the French delegates did not attend, the Commission not having then pronounced a decision on the conditions proposed by these gentlemen for the resumption of their part in the deliberations. The following is the resolution adopted unanimously at a previous sitting:—"The Commission declares that it never had any intention of refusing to discuss any question that might be proposed by one of its members. The Commission reserves to itself full liberty with regard to the application of a tonnage system to the Suez Canal, the legal position of which will be subjected to a special, legal, and searching examination by the Commission. Consequently, the Commission, which has never intended to prejudge the questions connected with the Suez Canal by its debates upon a universal tonnage system, will proceed with equal reserve to the examination of the question brought forward by France." The French delegates in the interval before the next sitting stated their willingness to accept four francs as the amount of the extra tax to be levied by the Suez Canal Company on vessels passing through the Canal. The Russian delegates proposed three francs and a half, while the other members of the Commission considered three francs sufficient. The French Government also intimated its acceptance in principle of the system of tonnage measurement established by the International Tonnage Commission, in consideration of the Suez Canal Company being authorized to levy an extra tax on vessels passing through the Canal.—*Indian Statesman.*

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

143RD DAY.—17TH DECEMBER.

At the sitting of the Court yesterday, Dr. Kenealy resumed his speech, and continued to dwell on the conduct of the prosecution, which had, he said, relied on the possession of the longest purse; while the defendant had been obliged to appeal to the public with a "*Date obolum Belisario*," to obtain a few miserable pounds for his defence. Other and many disadvantages the defendant had had to contend with—among them his own folly and the constant change of his attorneys. He would not imitate the prosecution, and charge a conspiracy—neither a Popish nor a family plot; but he would say that he found a number of persons banded together for the purposes of the prosecution. There was an analogy between this case and the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline. Both had proceeded upon false evidence largely procured by means of commissions. Why had not the prosecution produced some one from the *Osprey*—for there was an *Osprey* which had been at Melbourne—to prove that the defendant had not been saved from the Bella? The undue haste in the exercise of his jurisdiction into which the late Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas had been betrayed, implied a bias against the defendant, especially as Mrs. Pittendreigh, a person who had been the author of forged letters, had been let lot off scot free. But, as was pointed out by Mr. Justice Mellor, that lady happened not to be a witness in the cause, and was not within the grasp of the Court. Then, urged Dr. Kenealy, it was competent for Mr. Hawkins to have called Mrs. Pittendreigh, and to have subjected her to cross-examination. "To have put her up for the purpose of knocking her down," observed the Chief Justice, "would have been a mere farce." "Besides," interposed a juror, "this is only what Dr. Kenealy disposed of the other day." "And," remarked a second juror, "it is no use our expressing an opinion, as you, Dr. Kenealy, will not take heed to us." "Not but that," said another, "we are always ready to listen to any relevant statement or argument." And Dr. Kenealy went on to argue that if Arthur Orton had been possessed of a huge splay foot, the defendant, with his dainty little feet, could not be he. On the other hand, if the defendant had a peculiarity of formation identical with that of Roger Tichborne, the men must be identical. "But there was no evidence of such a peculiarity," interposed all the Judges in succession; and their lordships then referred to the printed evidence, especially as regarded Roger Tichborne's nickname in the regiment; and their opinion was repeated again and with emphasis that there was no proof of the nickname. For a time Dr. Kenealy was, though persistent, mild; but, the controversy on this point ended, he, with warmth, expressed his surprise "at the constant recurrence of buffoonery in quarters where he did not wish to see it." Now, as the only laughter was raised by some observations from the Bench, the learned Doctor's remarks were, of course, capable of but one interpretation—an interpretation to be favoured by the fact that he went on to insist that there had been such a malformation, which the prosecution had refused to ascertain by an examination of the defendant. The imputation that there was a conspiracy on the part of several of the principal adherents of the defendant, as Lord Rivers, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Bulpitt, Miss Brain, &c., to plum off an impostor, was next touched upon and indignantly repudiated. The visit of the defendant to Lloyds'—which he denies, and on which one of the assignments of perjury was based, was taken up, examined, and the alleged perjury sought to be toned down to forgetfulness of the undoubted fact of such a visit—and a subsequent search for the *Osprey* at Liverpool. After this, Dr. Kenealy promised the consideration of three issues, namely. Is the defendant Orton? is he Tichborne? and did he seduce Miss Doughty? The first he should deny; the second he should affirm; as to the third, he should contend that though there was a conflict of evidence the probability was in his favour. In traversing the first issue, a most repulsive picture was drawn of the characteristics, physical, moral, and mental, of the young Wapping butcher, and his history was minutely traced. What, it was asked, had become of Arthur Orton? How was it that all search for him had been baffled? Was it not that he was, in fact, dead, his life having possibly been cut short by violence, as was only likely from his course of life and character? Why did not Charles Orton come forward to say whether the defendant was his brother or not? Why this discreet silence and invisibility on his part? Why were Orton's sisters, Mrs. Tredgett and Mrs. Jury, not called by the prosecution? "Because," said the Lord Chief-Justice, "they were in your pay, and had made affidavits in your favour." Nor was this all. It having been insinuated that Charles Orton was not called because he knew that his brother was dead, the Lord Chief-Justice, with warmth, stated that "if that course had been taken with the motive assigned, the conductor of the prosecution would have covered themselves with disgrace." What was there, asked Dr. Kenealy, about all these Ortons to give him confidence in their honesty. What claim had the defendant upon their good word, and was not Charles Orton avowedly a partisan of the prosecution? Was he to blind humanity to the fact that any amount of gold was ready when doubtful witnesses were to be produced? "What!" interposed the Lord Chief-Justice, "do you mean to charge the public prosecutor with bribery? Nothing has transpired in this case to justify such a charge." Yes, Dr. Kenealy replied, that was his charge. "A most unjustifiable accusation," said the Lord Chief-Justice; and a sharp controversy followed, which Mr. Justice Mellor closed by emphatically observing that he never heard such accusations based on such grounds. Nothing daunted, Dr. Kenealy mournfully deplored the difficulties he had to encounter, rising always and suddenly. Being, however, of a race that knew no fear, he would repeat his assertion that the blot on the prosecution was the large sums paid to witnesses, and he would say what he thought, if merely in vindication of the independence of the Bar. "I desire," said the Lord Chief-Justice, "that you do not make any such observation. The independence of the Bar has not been interfered with." But, angrily argued the learned Doctor, certain witnesses had been influenced by gold, and especially those persons whom he had chosen not to call, who were informants of the prosecution. Having exhausted all his invective on these "persons," he went on to account for the defendant's seeking the Ortons by the probability that Arthur Orton had some hold on Roger Tichborne, which induced the latter to conciliate that family, and that here had been the secret of his visit to Wapping. As to the alleged likeness of the defendant to the Ortons, that was only shown by the production of two miniatures, which were not identified as genuine. Presently Dr. Kenealy was found to be saying that, though it was assumed that Arthur Orton was dead, it might be that he was alive, and was kept invisible by some mysterious influence; or at any rate that he had good reasons for not trusting himself in England. With his mysterious suggestion of a new "episode" in this interminable case, the learned gentleman was still dealing when the Court adjourned.

CONTINENTAL LEGISLATION ON THE PRESS.

The *Spectator* remarks that scarcely anything in continental politics is so difficult to understand as the dread entertained by statesmen of the freedom of the press. It is shared by all parties, and with the partial exception of Italy permeates all large countries. But what are the continental statesmen afraid of? The power of the press over individuals, and even over opinion, is (the *Spectator* says) exceedingly limited. All the thunder of the English press, continued for years, did not shake Lord Palmerston's popularity or prevent his becoming, by consent of both parties, a parliamentary dictator; and the attacks of the American press on General Grant—attacks quite unprecedented even in American journalism—did not prevent his election for a second term, and will not prevent his election for a third. It is nearly the same with regard to measures. All the English press could do to prevent the Abyssinian and Ashantee wars it did, but without moving either Government or people one hair's-breadth from their purposes—which, again, the press was so powerless to punish, that on the success of these expeditions it veered round once more. Why, because an orator or a journalist addresses them, should a people suddenly lose all their habits of thought as well as action, and think themselves able to break up machines like the Governments of Germany or France? Does anybody anywhere go and rebel because his journal says he ought to be rebelling? We are quite content that that journalist should be punished, because we hold that no man has a right to stir up civil war without taking his life, as it were, in his hands, but it is generally much more expedient to let the invitation die of popular neglect. It is quite true in some cases that incessant literary attack will in time so change the moods of men that they cease at last to care to defend an institution they defended before, and then at the first shock it tumbles, but that is because the institution is inherently weak.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

The *Times* prints the following telegram from its correspondent at Berlin:—

In its recent article on Central Asian affairs the official *St. Petersburg Gazette* has the following:—"However undesirable it undoubtedly was to annex a portion of Khiva, we could not but listen to the representations of the Khan, who declared that only in the event of a Russian garrison being stationed in the country would he be in a position to carry out the treaty of peace." It is a remarkable coincidence that the wish of the Khan should have been anticipated by all the more important organs of the Russian press. From the very beginning of the campaign it was asserted in the St. Petersburg and Moscow journals that forts would have to be constructed on the Delta and on the right bank of the Amou. Again, the same official organ accounts for the annexation of all the land on the right bank of the Amou by the necessity of securing a permanent line of communication between the new Russian fortress of Petropaulovsk, near the capital of Khiva, and Russian Turkestan. In summer, we are told, the Amou affords a convenient highway to the new fort, but in winter, when the river is frozen up, the road lies through the steppe, which, accordingly, had to be annexed. There is something to be said against this. In the first place, the steppe is impassable in winter; secondly, the Khiva portion of the Amou according to the Russian official statistics of Central Asia, is frozen only in January, or, if a recent article in the official *Invalide* is correct, does not freeze at all. The article in the *Invalide*, which was published towards the end of October, asserts that the moment the Ulkun Daria, or main branch of the Delta, is entirely free from the artificial impediments erected by the Khivese with a view to shut out the Russian vessels, the latter will be able to navigate the river the whole year as far as Hanki, up to the immediate vicinity of the capital of Khiva and the fortress of Petropaulovsk. With reference to the dams obstructing the course of the Ulkun Daria, it appears from an article in the November issue of the official *Military Review* that, though partially destroyed by General von Kaufmann, they still impede navigation to the extent of preventing steamers from ascending beyond Kungrad. An attempt to remove them entirely is to be made early next year. Meanwhile we learn from other communications in the *Invalide* that Colonel Baron von Kaulears has discovered some of the minor branches of the Delta to be perfectly accessible to steamers, the Baron's barge having entered the Yangi Si branch of the Delta from the Tusche Bass or Urs Singar Bay, on the south-eastern shores of Lake Aral, and proceeded through the Kuk branch and the Dau Kara lakes to the Kuvan Djarma branch, whence it reached the Amou. It would, however, seem that as yet no steamer has followed this route, and that vessels of the Aral flotilla which recently victualled Petropaulovsk were small sailing transports. The steamers which are to be sent out on an exploring trip in April, and which will penetrate to the frontiers of Afghanistan, if possible, are being equipped at Kasalinsk on the mouth of the Sir Daria.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY 10TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $610 to $612½, cash and credit; New Benares, $600 to $605, cash and credit, neglected; Old Patna, $610 to $612½, cash and credit, little doing; Old Benares, $600 to $605, cash and credit, sellers; Malwa, $600 to $605, cash and credit. Since the arrival of the steamer *Golconda*, sales amount to about 225 chests at $605 on credit, with a quarter to 1½ catties allowance in weight.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
- Bank Bills, on demand 4/2¾
- Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/3
- Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3½
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ON NEW YORK.—
- Private, 5 months' sight .... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221

ON SHANGHAI.—
- Bank, sight 73
- Private, 30 days' sight 73¾

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Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$550 per share.

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China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$181 per share.

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Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—27 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—17 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 107 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$58 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$90 per cent. discount.

SALES ON FEBRUARY 10TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Melon Seeds, 50 bags, at 4.40, by Yee-shun to travelling trader.

American Flour, 50lbs., 200 bags, at $1.56, by Sang-tye-loong to local trader.

Vermicelli, 30 bags, at $6.20, by Chun-cheong to travelling trader.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $69.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 30 bags, at $6.50, by Tye-loong-shun to local trader.

Yellow Peas, 600 bags, at $1.90, by Chun-chong to local trader.

Fungus, 50 bags, at $56.50, by Chun-chong to local trader.

Red Dates, 100 bags, at Tls. 2.1.5.0, by Wo-tye to travelling trader.

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Do.	Lennox Castle	Stewart	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Brema	Schweitzer	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Forward	Wm. Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	C. L. Taylor	Sears	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Scotland (str.)	S. D. Washburn	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	On or about 15th March.
Do. via YOKOHAMA	Alaska (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 27th inst., at 3 P.M.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Onward			Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
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G. FALCONER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their Very Large and ELEGANT SELECTION OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S JEWELLERY.

SILVER PLATE, consisting of Race CUPS, Centre and Dessert PIECES, Tea TRAYS, Tea and Dinner SETS, Claret JUGS, SALVERS, Coffee and Ice SPOONS, Sets of Dessert and Fish FORKS, &c., &c., &c.

Silver Mounted Dressing CASES and Travelling BAGS, JEWEL CASES.

A large and varied Stock of ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

Gold WATCHES of all kinds, keyless, adjusted to temperature and position, ¼ and ½ quarter and minute repeaters.

Independent Centre Seconds Keyless Minute REPEATERS.

CLOCK WATCHES, all of the highest quality that the Art of Horology is capable of producing.

A large selection of New and Second-hand 2 and 8-day CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, QUADRANTS,

Ritchie's Patent LIQUID COMPASSES, BINNACLES, Mast-head COMPASSES, Patent LOGS, ODOMETERS, Sounding MACHINES, Ditto for Deep Sea.

Board of Trade, Hall, and Aneroid BAROMETERS.

Patent Self-registering BAROMETERS, RAIN GAUGES, Self-registering THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, SALMOMETERS, Astronomical TELESCOPES,

BINOCULARS,
made especially for night use,

THEODOLITES, Dumpy LEVELS, Surveying STAVES, Measuring CHAINS, Proportional COMPASSES, WHOLES and HALVES, STEAM INDICATORS, Pocket SEXTANTS, PROTRACTORS, PRISMATIC COMPASS, ALTAZAMUTHS, CAMERA LUCIDAS, &c., &c., &c.

Hall, Quarter, and Chime CLOCKS, Marble and Gilt CLOCKS, Travelling, Migonette, and Boudoir CLOCKS,

MUSICAL BOXES OF ALL SIZES,
European and Chinese Airs,

CHARTS and WORKS on NAVIGATION.

3m 1979 Hongkong, 5th December, 1873.

CHAMPAGNE, (Genuine Mark.)

THEOPHILE ROEDERER,—
- Gladiateur, Pints, 2 doz. each case.
- Carte Blanche, do. 2 do. do.
- Carte Noire, do. 2 do. do.

D. ST. MARCEAUX,—
- Carte Blanche, Dry, Quarts, 1 doz. each case.
- Do. do. Pints, 2 do. do.
- Do. Dry, Half-pints, 4 do. do.
- Carte Noire, Very Dry, Quarts, 1 doz. case.
- Do. do. Pints, 2 do.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO,—
- Carte Blanche, Quarts, 1 doz. each case.
- Do. Pints, 2 do. do.
- Do. Half-pints, 4 do. do.

Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.

3m 195 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

FOR SALE.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1874,
with
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR AND TABLE OF HIGH TIDES AT SHANGHAI.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1778 Hongkong, 28th October, 1873.

FOR SALE.

EXSHAW'S BRANDY, in 1 Dozen Cases.

GILMAN & Co.

tf 2060 Hongkong, 19th December, 1873.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
- Merchant Navy
- Navy Boiled
- Long Flax
- Crown

} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION
AND
STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By DR. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ORISSA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 7th February, 1874. [213

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BEHAR"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 7th February, 1874. [214

P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's S. S. "*ALASKA*" will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 27TH INSTANT, at 3 o'clock P.M., making the usual THROUGH CONNECTIONS

For Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

tf 215 Hongkong, 7th February, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"PRIAM"
will be despatched on or about the 16th instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under.—
- On Tea 27/. % all risks, 18/. % F.P.A.
- „ Silk 18/. % do.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

183 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Steamer
"SCOTLAND,"
S. D. Washburn, Commander, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 15th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 167 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE well-known A 1 Clipper Barque
"FORWARD,"
Wm. Whyte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 228 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE American Ship
"CASHMERE"
will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

tf 220 Hongkong, 9th February, 1874.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE well-known Clipper Ship
"ONWARD,"
daily expected from the Colonies, on its arrival will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 150 Hongkong, 26th January, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Schooner
"C. L. TAYLOR,"
Capt. Sears, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 145 Hongkong, 26th January, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship
"FONTENAYE,"
Captain Taylor, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 168 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Clipper Ship
"LENNOX CASTLE,"
Captain Stewart, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 132 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE German Bark
"BREMA,"
Capt. Schweitzer, will load here and at Whampoa as above, with quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 33 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to *400 feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 58 feet. Depth of water on the sill 18 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO.
UNDERTAKERS, &c.
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.

No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane, Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

Intimations.

PROSPECTUS.

THE CHINESE PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED,
29, *Hollywood Road, Hongkong,*
January, 1874.

IT being in contemplation to issue a daily Chinese Newspaper, to be printed at the above office, the projectors desire to secure the support of the Foreign public in their enterprise. They, therefore, issue the following Prospectus:—

The proposed paper will be issued EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) and the subscription is fixed at the moderate sum of only *Five Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong; to outports, postage will be added.

It will be the first daily Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native auspices. The editorial department will be conducted by men of great experience and learning, and who have been specially engaged for that purpose.

As most of the influential Chinese in the Colony are interested in the enterprise, coupled with the fact of the low price at which the paper is published, a very extensive circulation of the proposed paper is expected, more especially so, when in addition to the above advantages, a few of the most influential Chinese in almost every outport are either shareholders in, or agents for, the Company.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various ports in China and Japan, and ports in foreign countries where Chinese frequent, and from the way in which support has been coming forward—consider themselves justified in hoping that the proposed newspaper, to be called the "TSUN WAN YAT PO," or "THE UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING HERALD," will eventually become in China what the London *Times* is in England.

The Company begs to add that it is in contemplation to issue, before long, a weekly or fortnightly paper, in which the leading matters that have appeared in the daily issue of the "UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING HERALD" will be reproduced for the convenience of distant readers.

The field open to a paper of the description of the proposed publications—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It will on the one hand command Chinese belief and interest, while on the other it will deserve every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals, they will contain Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News, Advertisements, and Correspondence. [14d 188

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
AND
TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR,
WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER,
AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.

tf 192 [Feb. 1.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMMENCING with the mail of 8th January, 1874, and until further notice, the Company's Homeward Steamers from Calcutta, in connection with the Mail Steamers from this Port, will proceed to Southampton via the Suez Canal.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1873. [2050

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th February, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*AVA*," Commandant FLEURIAIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 11th February, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 12th February, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 11th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, February 2nd, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GOLCONDA*," Captain C. FRASER, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 19th February, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 18th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 5th February, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *China*, on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*AVA*" will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 12th February, at noon, with the Mails—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 12th February, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 11th February.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 12th February.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 29th January, 1874.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES PACKET.*"

The United States' Mail Packet "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 12th February, 1874, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per *GREAT REPUBLIC*, and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*vid San Francisco.*"

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 31st January, 1874.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*GOLCONDA*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 19th February, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 18th instant.

The Post Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 18th instant.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 19th instant.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 19th instant, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 19th instant, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 19th instant.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *vid Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1874.

It is hereby notified for general information that henceforward the Postage on Letters addressed to Russia, when marked to be forwarded vid Southampton, will be reduced to 40 cents per half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1872.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable henceforth on *Letters* addressed to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by French Packet, will be the same as those chargeable on Letters forwarded by British Packet vid Brindisi.

F. W. MITCHELL
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 29th April, 1872.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, the Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama will be as follows, viz.:—

On sums not exceeding £2 .... 18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 ... 36 „
Above £5 and not exceeding £7 ... 54 „
Above £7 and not exceeding £10 .. 72 „

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Denmark, when forwarded via Southampton, will be 28 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded *via Southampton*, will henceforward be 36 cents for each half ounce, which may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters. Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

It is hereby notified that Letters addressed to France may be sent either paid or unpaid at the option of the sender; but the postage on Prices Current, Newspapers and Books cannot be prepaid

For each ½ ounce

The rate of postage chargeable on Letters addressed to France per French Packet is .... 12 cents.
Per British Packet when marked vid Brindisi .... 18 „
Per British Packet when marked via Alexandria and Marseilles .... 12 „

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1872.

It is hereby notified that a line of British Mail Contract Packets has been established between Aden and Zanzibar, which, with connecting lines, will afford a regular means of conveyance of correspondence from Hongkong for the foreign ports on the East African Coast, as well as for Natal and the Cape Colony, St. Helena and Ascension, and that henceforward the postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on letters addressed to Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, and Ascension, will be 20 cents for each half-ounce, newspapers 2 cents each.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1873.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination vid Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz:—

For Letters .... 24 cents per half ounce.
For Newspapers .... 8 „ each.
For Books and Patterns { not exceeding 1 ounce 4 cents. / „ 2 „ 6 „ / „ 4 „ 12 „ / every additional 4 „ 12 „ }

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

Extracts.

AUTUMN.

On the red autumn leaves I ride,
While, parting from the half-stripped trees,
The flakes of gold and amber glide
And float on the November breeze.

The larches' hair is golden now,
They stand in groves of springing flame,
Behind them, dark in leaf and bough,
The fir-woods stretch their mighty frame.

Ah, splendour of the fading leaf!
Ah, kindly glory of decay!
How it would heal both doubt and grief,
Did Age thus brightly fade away.

But we are scared by failing breath,
We cannot trust the heavenly spring;
And shrinking from the touch of Death,
The beauties of the soul take wing;

—Take wing, or veil themselves in awe
And bleak regret, and blank amaze,
As though then first the spirit saw
The wasted wealth of deeds and days.

Ah, yes! this rich autumnal gold
Is only sunlight in decay,—
But Age, forlorn, and sad, and cold,
The porch of life, the gate of day.

THE RAIDS UPON THE HUGENOTS.

Was an assembly of Hugenots about to be held? A spy, perhaps a traitor, would make it known! The priest's order was sufficient for the captain of the nearest troop of soldiers to proceed to disperse it. They marched and surrounded the assembly. A sound of volley-firing was heard. The soldiers shot down, hanged, or made prisoners of the unlawful worshippers. Punishments were sudden, and inquiry was never made into them, however brutal. There was the fire for Bibles and psalm books; galleys for men; prisons and convents for women; and gibbets for preachers."—*The Hugenots in France.*

FORCE OF ILLUSION.

In one of the many stories made for, if not true of, Dr. Abernethy, we are told how he dealt with a hypochondriacal patient. "There is but one doctor, sir, that can cure you, and he lives in Stromness," he said. Off started the patient, eagerly, and crossing stormy seas and pre-macadamite roads, and feeding on the rough but nourishing fare of Highland inns, completed his journey, and came back thoroughly well, but deeply exasperated. For he had inquired in Stromness for Dr. Abernethy's friend, and found that no one of the name had ever existed. When he remonstrated with Dr. Abernethy, the doctor asked him why he had first consulted him. "To get cured, to be sure," he answered. "Well, you are cured," said Dr. Abernethy, "and I don't see what you have to grumble about." True, or only good, this story represents a truth. Illusion goes for much in the education of life.—*Church Thought and Church Work.*

THE COBBLER AND HIS MONKEY.

At another time he was much annoyed by a gentleman who lived just opposite his little shop—or rather, his shop was opposite the gentleman. The said gentleman had a monkey, who played a thousand tricks on poor Blondeau, for he watched him from a high window, when he was cutting his leather, and noticed how he did it; and directly Blondeau went out to dinner, or anywhere on business, down would come the monkey, and go into Blondeau's shop, and take his knife, and cut up his leather, as he had seen Blondeau do; and this he was in the habit of doing every time Blondeau was out of the way; so that, for a time, the poor man could not leave his shop, even for his meals, without putting away his leather; and if sometimes he forgot to lock it up, the monkey never forgot to cut it to bits, a proceeding that annoyed him greatly; and yet he was afraid to hurt the monkey for fear of his master. When, however, he grew thoroughly tired of this, he considered how he could pay him out. After having noticed particularly the way in which the monkey imitated exactly everything he saw done,—for if Blondeau sharpened his knife, the monkey sharpened it too; if he waxed his thread, so too did the monkey; if he sewed some new soles, the monkey set about moving his elbows as he had seen him do,—Blondeau one day sharpened his knife and made it cut like a razor, and then, when he saw the monkey watching, he began to put his knife to his throat, and move it backwards and forwards, as if he wished to kill himself; and when he had done this long enough to make the monkey notice it, he left the shop and went to get his dinner. The monkey was not slow in coming down, for he wished to try this new pastime, which he had never seen before. He took the knife and put it immediately to his throat, moving it backwards and forwards. But he put it too near, and not being very careful as he rubbed it against the skin, he cut his throat with this well-sharpened knife, and died of the wound within an hour. Thus did Blondeau punish the monkey without danger to himself.—*From "Half Hours with French Authors."*

CHRISTIAN CIVILISATION.

We accept the Conquest with all its evils, as a new starting-point in our annals. We confess that there has been a more continuous life in the land since that epoch than there was before. Why was this so? The answer connects the history of England with the history of Europe generally, with the history of the Christendom civilisation. There had been now for some centuries, standing face to face with it, another kind of polity altogether. The Empire of Islam had started from a very grand proclamation. God had been declared to be the King of the nations. In His Name, Mahomet and his successors had gone forth beating down all idols, all conceptions of God which men had formed. Their victories attested the might, and the truth, of that assertion. It signified not whether they came into contact with the idols of the Persian or the idols of the Christian. The Mahometan declared that the old faith of the Jews was as true now as ever. No new revelation could have set that aside. The invisible Lord and Lawgiver was now, as ever, waging war with all visible counterfeits of Himself. To those who accept my first principle in the length and breadth of it, the triumphs of the Islamite can cause no wonder. They must look at them as no less necessary to the modern Christian world than the invasion of Sennacherib or Nebuchadnezzar was to the Jew. But, when they contemplate the hardness and baseness of the society which arose out of those triumphs; when they see how inevitably it took the form of an imperial tyranny, how the belief of God simply as a Ruler who issues commands and decrees, simply as a destroyer of idols, between whom and men there is no meeting point, no living, permanent bond, must lead to the withering of the reverence for men, and the denying of all the springs and sources of human life; they must needs expect also that He who permitted this discipline for His creatures would show them very clearly that there was social order for them which was the very reverse of this—a social order grounded on the very principle which the Mahometans set aside and denounced; on the existence of a relation between God and man. If we consider the history of Europe at this time we shall see, amidst all its perplexities and contradictions, how wonderfully this idea, this belief, did determine all the thoughts and the politics of the nations in it.—*The Friendship of Books. By the Rev. F. D. Maurice.*

JERDAN.

One evening at the Garrick Club, Jerdan, with whom I had been on terms of intimacy for many years, invited me to join a dinner that he was about to give to a friend, under whose tuition his son had been. At first I refused, being anxious to attend Albert Smith's entertainment at the Egyptian Hall, but as he pressed me strongly, I agreed to make a third in a snug corner of the visitors' room. Before we sat down to dinner, it was quite clear to me, from remarks that were dropped, that Jerdan wished to give a favourable impression of the club to his guest, and to make him enjoy the evening. Hamlet, the steward, had received instructions to order the best of dinners, and to place the best of wines upon the table, and anxious to assist my friend, no sooner was the cloth removed than I began to rattle away, and tell all the stories that were uppermost in my mind. Among them was one of Lord Adolphus FitzClarence. No sooner had I finished it than off started Jerdan out of the room, and remained away for some minutes. Upon his return he encouraged me to tell another, which I did, and at its conclusion the worthy editor left the room; but it did not make any impression on my mind, knowing as I did that Jerdan was always up to his head and ears (as the phrase goes) in business.

A few weeks after this dinner, I happened to call one morning upon Lord Adolphus FitzClarence, who asked me if I had seen a new book written by Jerdan. I replied that I had not.

"Strange," said he; "it contains two anecdotes about me, a little embroidered, perhaps, but true in spirit."

"You don't mean the dog overboard, and Coutts' bank?" asked I.

"Yes," he replied, "the very same; but, as my grandfather George III. was supposed to have said of the apple in the dumpling, 'How the devil did it get there?'"

I then told him of the dinner at the Garrick Club, which for the first time explained to me the cause of Jerdan's leaving the room.

These two anecdotes I should not refer to, except with a view of satisfying any curious reader, should such a being exist. I know myself that I have often wished to hear the particulars of the story of "Old Grouse in the Gun-room," which Hardcastle refers to in that most admirable comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," and which set his establishment into roars of laughter; and therefore, judging by my own feelings, I will briefly state, on the authority of that prince of good fellows, Dolly FitzClarence, as he was familiarly called, that in a voyage to India he passed a vessel, whether coming in or out of harbour I know not, out of which a dead dog had been thrown overboard, that he immediately recognized the animal as having belonged to his brother, and by that knew that his brother, who was returning home, must be on board, a supposition which on hailing the vessel was found to be true.

This anecdote bears much of the marvellous about it, and may have been, after all, a sailor's yarn. Still, it is not more curious than the story of the ring found in the mouth of the fish, so admirably told in a book entitled "Dame Rebecca Bury."

The story of the bank—if I remember right, Coutts'—was that one day Lord Adolphus entered it in company with a friend who was about to have a cheque cashed for a hundred or two hundred pounds.

"I wish I could draw that," said FitzClarence, in a good-humoured, jocose manner; "it would come well in at Christmas time."

"You can draw it," said the civil cashier.

"You mistake me," responded his lordship; "I have no account here."

The man turned round, produced a ledger, and handed it to Lord Adolphus, and there to his surprise he found that the above-mentioned amount was due to him by money paid in by William IV., the existence of which he had not been aware of.—*"My Recollections," by Lord William Pitt Lennox.*

Insurances.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20°/.) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf. Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20°/. allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1383 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20°/.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents .... ½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents .... ¾ „ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents .... 1 „ „

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month .... ¼ „
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months .... ½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months .... ¾ „
Above 6 months .... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10°/.); on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓ °/.) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the present date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ °/.) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.

By order of the Consulting Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 1805 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

BOB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at Amoy for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks by first-class steamers and sailing vessels.

DODD & Co.

3m 1897 Amoy, 14th November, 1873.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1851 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 ,, ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 ,, ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 875 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 264 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1801 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15°/. for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1039 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and, Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 10th February, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$106.00 a $116.00
„ 28 a 32	„	118.00 a 124.00
„ 38 a 42	„	125.00 a 137.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.00 a 2.05
„ 8 a 8½ lbs	„	2.30 a 2.50
„ 9 a 10 lbs	„	2.90 a 3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed.	„	2.20 a 2.45
„ 64 a 66 „	„	2.65 a 2.80
„ 68 a 80 „	„	2.90 a 3.55
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.50 a 2.55
WHITE BROCADES,	„	2.50 a 2.55
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	„	2.40 a 3.20
„ 40	„	2.50 a 3.50
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	„	1.60 a 1.65
„ 24 „ & 36 „ 8 lbs.	„	2.20 a 2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS,	„	3.75 a 3.90
DYED BROCADE Do.	„	3.75 a 3.90
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.80 a 5.90
CHINTZ,	„	1.85 a 1.90
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.65 a 0.70
„ Brown		0.65 a 0.72
„ Red		0.82 a 0.85
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
„ Gentian, 22	„	0.18 a 0.19
VELVETEENS, Black	„	0.23 a 0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES,	per yard	0.61 a 0.63
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet,	per piece	9.20 a 9.30
„ „ Assorted,	„	9.00 a 9.05
„ *HH* Scarlet,		9.10 a 9.20
„ „ Assorted,		8.80 a 8.90
CAMLETS, SSS	„	17.00 a 17.50
„ SS	„	19.00 a 19.50
„ S	„	20.00 a 20.50
„ *BBB*	„	22.00 a 22.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	„	14.50 a 15.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.20 a 4.30
„ Hoop,	„	5.50 a 5.65
„ Bar,	„	4.20 a 4.30
„ Wire,	„	6.80 a 10.50
LEAD,	„	7.80 a 8.30
STEEL, English,	per tub.	5.00 a 5.10
„ Swedish,	„	5.40 a 5.50
TIN, Malacca,	per picul	33.00 a 33.50
TIN PLATES,	per box	8.40 a 8.50
SHEATHING METAL,	per picul	28.50 a 30.00
QUICKSILVER, English,	„	170.00 a 172.00
„ American	„	170.00 a 174.00
SPELTER,	„	7.50 a 7.75

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	„	13.70 a 14.00
„ Ningpo,	„	14.00 a 14.50
„ Tientsin,	„	14.00 a 14.50
„ Shantung,	„	14.00 a 14.50
„ Bengal,	„	11.00 a 15.50
ALUM,	per picul	1.50 a 1.80
SASSAMUNG, Japan white,	„	3.8 a 3.90
„ Black,	„	3.50 a 3.75
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a 2.50
„ „ 2	„	2.20 a 2.25
„ Siam, white,	„	1.70 a 1.85
„ „ mill cleaned,	„	1.60 a 1.68
„ Manila,	„	2.35 a 2.40
„ Java,	„	2.00 a 2.10
„ Singapore,	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ Saigon,	„	1.60 a 1.65
„ Arracan,	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ Rangoon,	„	2.05 a 2.40
SALTPETRE,	„	6.80 a 6.50
COALS, AFLOAT,	per ton.	
„ English steam,	„	15.25 a —
„ American Anthracite,	„	14.25 a —
„ Sydney,	„	12.[illegible] a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	3.90 a 4.00
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits,	per pcl.	6.00 a 6.20
„ Banjar,	„	3.85 a 5.10
PEPPER White,	„	22.50 a 23.00
„ Black,	„	16.00 a 16.20
BETEL NUT,	„	3.75 a 4.40
SANDAL WOOD Malabar,	„	4.30 a 4.50
„ South Seas,	„	16.50 a 18.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila,	„	1.60 a 2.00
„ Siam,	„	2.15 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.55 a 1.80
„ American. per barrel of 200 lbs.		6.75 a 6.80
WHEAT, Tientsin,	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.95
„ California,	„	2.25 a 2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	„	6.75 a 7.20
„ „ Dk. Brown,	„	2.50 a 3.50
„ West Coast, Dk. Brown,	„	3.20 a 3.30
„ Manila, Dry White,	„	4.47 a 4.50
„ „ Dk. Brown,	„	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed,	„	15.00 a 15.50
PEAS, White,	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ Green,	„	2.10 a 2.25
„ Black,	„	1.00 a 1.05
„ Yellow,	„	1.75 a 1.90
MUSHROOMS,	„	60.00 a 65.00
SEAWEED, Green,	„	1.80 a 2.25
„ Cut,	„	2.50 a 2.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large,	„	8.25 a 13.50
„ „ middle,	„	6.50 a 8.80
VERMICELLI, Tientsin,	„	5.50 a 6.60
BEES WAX, Japan,	„	15.00 a 15.20
„ Hankow,	„	68.00 a 69.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Ava	Fleuriais	Fren. str	1902	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Behar	W. E. Dundas	Brit. str	1310	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
China	Gardner	Brit. str	978	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Chinkiang	Hogg	Brit. str	791	Siemssen & Co	
Dang Wee		Ann. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Golconda	O. Fraser	Brit. str	1909	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Great Republic	Howard	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	Y'kohama, &c
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kin-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	W. H. Pockley	Brit. str	1119	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
[illegible]autzect	Barros	Amr. str	230	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang		Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Yangtsze	Corner	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	*In Dock*
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	
Yot-tung	Rasmussen	Brit. str	332	Kwok Acheong	*Laid up*
White Cloud §	Carroll	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Adelia Carlton	Washburn	Amr. bk	593	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Aline	O. Mehlhose	Ger. sh	549	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Anna Dorothea	A. P. Schült	Ger. bk	330	Siemssen & Co	
Ariadne	W. Holtz	Ger. bk	260	Order	Hamburg
August	P. Rüs	Ger. bg	274	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Baltic	Andersen	Ger. bk	318	Order	Tientsin
Bengali	J. Herve	Fren. bk	432	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Brema	Schweitzer	Ger. bk	380	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Berar	Heigho	Brit. sh	902	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Bun Oaso	Tama	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	
Challenge	Ritchie	Brit. bk	600	Order	
Candelaria	Barredo	Span. bk	407	Remedios & Co	
Canton	J. Brahn	Ger. bk	929	Wm. Pustau & Co	Chefoo
Cashmere	Norton	Amr. sh	937	Olyphant & Co	Manila
Civiale	H. H. Brook	Ger. bk	380	Reynal & Co	
Colombia	Echebarria	Peru. sh	679	N. T. Armero	San Francisco
Columbo	H. N. Heuer	Brit. bk	384	Aug. Heard & Co	Melbourne
Craigie Lea	Landy	Brit. bk	621	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
C. L. Taylor	O. B. Sears	Amr. bk	4[illegible]7	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Ellen	H. Kincred	Brit. bk	500	Captain	
Endeavour	Warland	Amr. sh	960	Purdon & Co	Manila
Evening Star	Brahn	Siam. bk	414	Chinese	
Fontenaye	Taylor	Brit. sh	634	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Forward	Whyte	Brit. bk	754	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Glenaros	E. Mathews	Brit. bk	679	Raynal & Co	
Goliah	S. P. Andersen	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Gryfe	Roberts	Brit. sh	1078	Melchers & Co	
Handy	V. Hansen	Siam. sh	663	Chinese	
Hera	Dickinson	Brit. sch	478	Chinese	
Hongkong	Freudenberg	Siam. sh	634	Tun-tud Hong	
Hongkong	D. Barrinoa	Peru. bk	458	Wm. Pustau & Co	Callao
Jessie McDonald	Sieswright	Brit. sch	275	Rozario & Co	
J. H. Jensen	Karsters	Ger. bk	400	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Jach Sands	Lefavour	Brit. sh	631	Aug. Heard & Co	
King-tung-tye	C. Lange	Siam. bg	229	Chinese	
Mary Anna	Minster	Ger. bk	518	Remedios & Co	Manila
Midnight	Kandrick	Amr. sh	838	Order	
Neu Granada	Bauer	Ger. bk	340	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Ocean	Jansen	Ger. bg	225	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Manila
Pepita	T. Attelcea	Span. bk	300	Remedios & Co	
Presto	N. Irgens	Dut. bk	360	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Siamese Crown	J. J. Witt	Siam. sh	532	Chinese	
Sophie	L. Ohlsen	Ger. bg	210	Bourjau & Co	
Sumatra	J. Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Russell & Co	
Vesta	Hoost	Ger. bk	700	Wm. Pustau & Co	Channel f. o.

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1009	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Corinne	Leidman	Brit. bk	395	Bourjau & Co	
Fyeo	Caspersen	Dan. bk	311	Siemssen & Co.	Tientsin
Lennox Castle	W. Stewart	Brit. sh	693	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Zanga	Farran	Brit. bk	424	Carlowitz & Co	

CANTON

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Chen-jai	Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Demerara				Customs Chop	
Fee-loong	Wright	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Fei-ho	Clayson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Feiwan	Graves	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Ling-feng	Cocher	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Man-nien-tsing	Sum-shün-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ningpo	Rayner	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
Sui-Tsing	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-an-lan	Le Bush	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		

MACAO.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Agustina	Barvier	Peru. sh	947	Olano	
Callao	A. de Arancoa	Peru. sh	1552	Pearce	
Emigrante	L. Castaguina	Peru. sh	965	N. T. Armero	
Florencia	Garcia	Peru. str	888	Garcia y Garcia	
Francisco Calderon	Perks	Peru. str	818	Pearce	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	561	Tuton	
Lola	J. A. Bareno	Peru. sh	890	Olano	Callao
Macao	A. Vidaurrazaga	Peru. sh	1076	Pearce	
Oracle	Erquinga	Peru. sh	1231	Astorquia	
Peru	Baragoitia	Peru. sh	690	Tuton	
Providencia	J. Ysaurrieta	Peru. sh	660	Tuton	
San Juan	A. Urtubinga	Brit. sh	1450	Garcia y Garcia	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Ysabel	Fuxa	Peru. sh	1314	Garcia y Garcia	

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 2nd February, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Auguste	Bernard	Fren. bk	844	Diercks & Kruger	San Francisco
E. V. Beaulieu	Schneider	Ger. bk	282	Diercks & Kruger	
Jan Peter		Ger. bk	335	Diercks & Kruger	
Ocean	Hoger	Ger. bk	459	Diercks & Kruger	Chefoo
Oscar Mooyer	Weller	Ger. bk	332	Diercks & Kruger	
Rubicon	Watt	Brit. sch	204	Bradley & Co	Formosa
William Turner	Vanderwood	Brit. bk	431	E. Vincent & Co	Chefoo

AMOY.

In port 26th January, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Charlotte Andrews	Flade	Brit. bk	356	Boyd & Co	
Flensborg	Koodt	Dan. bk	365	Petersen & Co	
Meteor	Petersen	Siam. bk	395	Brown & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 30th January, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Emma	Vanland	Ger. sch	111	Russell & Co	

SHANGHAI.

In port on 6th February, 1874.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Alhambra	Nelson	Brit. sh	1242	Frazar & Co	
Belted Will	Bramthwaite	Brit. sh	812	Aug. Heard & Co	
Chieftain	Hamlin	Brit. bk	656	Olyphant & Co	
Ferdinand	Lorenzen	Ger. bk	472	Aug. Heard & Co	
Garibaldi	Noyes	Amr. bk	670	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Gentoo	Linnel	Amr. sh	779	Frazar & Co	
G. Washington	Ratsey	Brit. bk	411	J. S. Baron	
Jane Sprott	Osburn	Brit. bk	670	Aug. Heard & Co	
Jentsu Maru	Hescroff	Jap. bk	240	Hall & Holtz	
Juno	Percy	Brit. sh	300	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Lulu	Hallett	Amr. sch	388	C. P. Blethen	
Menshikoff	Bannister	Amr. sch	223	H. Fogg & Co	
Novelty	Limmer	Brit. bk	375	Master	
[illegible]oorland	Glidden	Amr. bk	441	H. Fogg & Co	
St. Andrews Castle	Gillies	Brit. sh	689	Adamson, Bell & Co	New York

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 27th January, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Corea		Brit. bk	586	Smith, Baker & Co	
Eastern Chief	Carr	Brit. bk	401	Fraser & Co	
Fiery Cross	Bates	Brit. sh	694	Van Oordt & Co	
Georgina	Mitchell	Brit. bg	229	Hudson Malcolm & Co	
Lotte	Hildebrand	Ger. bk	3[illegible]6	Van Oordt & Co	
Vanguard	Luders	Brit. bk	682	Wilkin & Robison	
Walton	Shield	Brit. bk	577	Wilkin & Robison	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Patterson	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	17	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	Shanghai
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Hongkong
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Yokohama
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Tientsin
Flamer	Hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Malacca
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Foochow
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Malacca
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Boulton	Foochow
Meanee	Military Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Atkinson	Hankow
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Comr. Fairlie	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Pitman	Shanghai
Salamis	pad. des. vessel	2	250	Lieut. A. C. Littleton	Homeward bound
Teazer	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Com. Hon. Fitzmaurice	Hongkong
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Singapore
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. H. K. Leet	Yokohama

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Ascold	Russian cor.	2500	12	Tirtoff
Belliqueuse	French cor.	1200		Libaudiere
Hartford	Amer. cor.	2900	21	E. R. Colhoun
Iroquois	Amer. cor.	790	7	H. A. Adams
Kasugakan	Japan.corvette	1001		J. Inouye
Marques de la Victoria	Span. Des.	2000	2	Fossi

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	

SHIPPING IN MANILA HARBOUR.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.
Amoy		Swed. bk	234	Order
Angus		Span. sch	150	Z. I de Aldecoa
Anna M. Small		Amr. sh	1053	Smith, Bell & Co
Carl Both		Ger. bk	628	Ker & Co
Cervantes		Span. sh	1025	Aguirre & Co
Conchita		Span. bk	408	F. Reyes
Dauphin		Fren. bk	337	Ker & Co
Deux Freres		Fren. bk	280	Peele, Hubbell & Co
Dona Felisiana		Span. bk	482	Ker & Co
Emuy		Span. str	223	Peele, Hubbell & Co
Flores de Maria		Span. bk	248	F. Reyes
MacNear		Amr. sh	1308	Smith, Bell & Co
Mariveles		Span. str	202	F. Reyes
Maria y Vicenta		Span. bk	831	F. Munoz
Minerva		Span. bk	273	M. Conling
N. Constante		Span. bg	203	L. Calvo
Silver Stream		Brit. bk	333	Ker & Co
Sonora		Amr. sh	1929	Russell & Sturgis
Sumatra		Brit. sh	773	Ker & Co

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